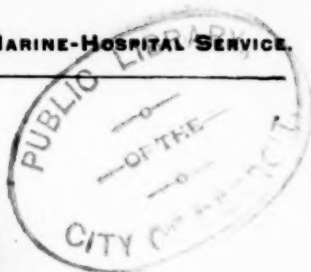


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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—Fresno.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including 4 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of November, 1902. Census population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 25, including 3 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 83, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—Bloomington.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Evanston.—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 20,344. Total number of deaths, 21, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Month of November, 1902. Total number of deaths, 16, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

Kankakee.—Period from November 1 to November 30, 1902. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths, 17, and 3 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 7, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Muncie.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 22,670. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from diphtheria.

MASSACHUSETTS—Holyoke.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 48,065. Total number of deaths, 70, including scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 6, 1902, from 74 observers, indicate that measles, erysipelas, smallpox, and dysentery were more prevalent and bronchitis, neuralgia, diarrhea, pleuritis, enteric fever, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of kidney, whooping cough, intermittent fever, and cholera morbus were less prevalent. Meningitis was reported present at 6, whooping cough at 19, measles at 27, diphtheria at

42, smallpox at 43, enteric fever at 62, scarlet fever at 79, and phthisis pulmonalis at 215 places.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 13, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—Hudson County.—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 409,810. Total number of deaths, 521, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 70 from tuberculosis.

Passaic.—Four weeks ended December 6, 1902. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 27, including 2 from diphtheria.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of October, 1902, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,467,050, show a total of 9,475 deaths, including diphtheria, 215; enteric fever, 225; measles, 17; scarlet fever, 56; smallpox, 4; whooping cough, 61, and 1,027 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 400,000. Total number of deaths, 463, including diphtheria, 27; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 5; smallpox, 18, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Zanesville.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 23—white, 14; colored, 9—including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 81,320—white, 51,128; colored, 30,192. Total number of deaths, 145—white, 67; colored, 78—including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 32 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—San Antonio.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 139, including diphtheria, 2, and 28 from tuberculosis, of which 20 were of nonresidents.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Inspection of immigrants.

WEEKLY.

Place.	Week ended.	No. of ves-sels.	No. of immi-grants.
Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 6	4	1,109
Do	Dec. 13	3	1,563
Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6	9	736
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	2	274
Ponce, P. R.....	Nov. 29	2	5
Do	Dec. 6	1	1
San Juan, P. R.....	Nov. 29	4	131
Do	Dec. 6	2	9
Mayaguez, P. R.....	Nov. 29	1	2
Do	Dec. 6	1	2

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month ended.	No of immi-grants passed.	No. re-jected.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	Nov. 30	170	47
Astoria, Oreg.....	do.	67	0
New York, N. Y.....	do.	47,733	353
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	1,030	7
Ponce, P. R.....	do.	26	1
San Juan, P. R.....	do.	184	0
Subports, Porto Rico.....	do.	11	0
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	do.	94	6
Gaiveston, Tex.....	do.	8	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....
2	Apalachicola, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Beaufort, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
	Boca Grande, Fla.:				
5	Punta Gorda.	Nov. 22	.....	.....	.....
6	Punta Rassa.	Nov. 29	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.	Dec. 6	Nor. bk. Ragna (a).....	Nov. 22	Port Elizabeth.....
8	Cape Charles, Va.	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	Nov. 29	Br. ss. County of Roxburgh (a).	Oct. 24	Shanghai.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
13	Delaware Breakwater	do.	.....	.....	.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
14	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.	Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....
15	Eastport, Me.	Dec. 13	.....	.....	.....
16	Eureka, Cal.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
17	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Key West, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Newbern, N. C.	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Nome, Alaska.	Nov. 15	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
24	Port Angeles, Wash.	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Portland, Me.	do.	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Townsend, Wash.	Nov. 29	Br. ss. Manauense.....	Nov. 28	Vladivostock.....
		Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....
27	Reedy Island, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.:				
28	East Pass.	do.	.....	.....	.....
29	West Pass.	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	St. Johns River, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
31	San Diego, Cal.	do.	Am. ss. Una (a).....	Nov. 15	San Francisco
32	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Am. ss. City of Puebla	Dec. 6	Victoria
			U. S. S. Wisconsin.....	Dec. 5	Panama.....
33	San Pedro, Cal.	do.	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do.	.....	.....	.....
35	Savannah, Ga.	do.	Ger. ss. Coblenz.....	Dec. 4	Havana
36	Sitka, Alaska.	Nov. 30	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Dec. 6	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				No transactions.....	
5				No report.....	
6				do.....	
7	Brunswick..	Held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.	Dec. 2		1
8					4
9					1
10				No report.....	
11	Portland.....	Ballast disinfected; living apartments thoroughly cleaned.	Nov. 24	Mud ballast from the Woo Sung River; effects of crew disinfected; oriental crew and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Indraluth, from Hongkong, examined.	3
12				No report.....	
13					2
14				No report.....	
15					16
16				No report.....	
17					3
18				No report.....	
19					9
20				No transactions.....	
21				do.....	
22				No report.....	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	2
24					2
25					1
26	Seattle.....	Crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Nov. 28	Glandular region of fore-castle crew on Br. bk. Lyderhorn and Am. ss. Pleiades, from Hongkong, and fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Am. ss. Olympia, from Hongkong, examined.	6
				Glandular region of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Jap. ss. Kaga Maru, from Hongkong, and fore-castle crew on Br. ss. Yung Tsgee, from Glasgow, examined.	7
27					16
28					3
29				No transactions.....	
30					1
31	Panama.....	Held and disinfected.....	Nov. 30	1 case of smallpox convalescent, held in quarantine.	
32	San Francisco.....	Boarded and passed.....	Dec. 3	Glandular region, oriental crew and passengers on Br. ss. Doric, from Hongkong, examined. Malaria on Am. ss. City of Sydney, from Panama, en route.	20
	do.....	do.....	Dec. 5	No transactions.....	
33				No report.....	
34					8
35	Savannah.....	Held one day.....	Dec. 5	No report.....	
36					2
37					

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
38	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Dec. 6	Br. ship Samaritan (a)....	Nov. 23	Liverpool
39	Washington, N. C	do.			
	CUBA:				
40	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
41	Havana.....	do.			
42	Matanzas.....	do.			
43	Nuevitas.....	do.			
44	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.			
	HAWAII:				
45	Hilo.....	Nov. 15			
46	Honolulu.....	Nov. 29			
47	Kahului.....	do.			
48	Kihel.....	do.			
49	Koloa.....	do.			
50	Lahaina.....	do.			
	PHILIPPINES:				
51	Cebu.....	Oct. 25			
52	Iloilo.....	Sept. 20			
53	Manila.....	Oct. 25	Ger. ss. Holstein (a).....	Oct. 18	Manila
			Ger. ss. Aladdin.....	Oct. 20	do.
			Br. ss. Yuensang.....	do.	Hongkong.....
			Br. ss. Indrani	Oct. 21	Amoy
			Br. ss. Rubi	Oct. 23	Hongkong
			Jap. ss. Rosetta Maru.....	Oct. 24	do.
	PORTO RICO:				
51	Ponce.....	Nov. 29	Ss. Polynesia.....	Nov. 23	Carupano
			Ss. Julia	Nov. 26	Maracaibo.....
55	San Juan.....	Dec. 6	Ss. Alexander Bixio.....	Dec. 2	Colon.....
		Nov. 29	Sc. Trader.....	Nov. 23	Buen Ayre.....
			Sc. Corazon de Maria	Nov. 24	do.
		Dec. 6	U. S. s. Panther.....	Nov. 30	Colon.....
	Subports—				
56	Agundilla	Nov. 29			
		Dec. 6			
57	Arecibo	Nov. 29			
		Dec. 6			
58	Arroyo.....	Nov. 29			
		Dec. 6			
59	Fajardo	Nov. 29			
		Dec. 6			
60	Humacao.....	Nov. 29			
		Dec. 6			
61	Mayaguez	Nov. 29	Ss. Polynesia.....	Nov. 25	Puerto Plata.....
		Dec. 6	Ss. Alexander Bixio.....	Dec. 1	Colon..

(a) Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38	Port Tampa.....	Held for discharge of ballast.			
39				No transactions	
40				No report	
41				do	
42				do	
43				do	
44				do	
45				do	
46				do	
47				do	
48				do	
49				do	
50				do	
51				do	
52				do	
53	Manila.....	Disinfected and held.	Oct. 20	1 case, 1 death, cholera.	76
	Saigon.....	do		1 case, 1 death, cholera; vessel sent to Mari-veles; crew, customs' officers, and stevedores bathed and clothing and effects disinfected; vessel mechanically cleaned.	
	Manila.....	Disinfected	Oct. 20	61 crew and 344 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; vessel thoroughly.	
	do	do	Oct. 21	Crew bathed and effects disinfected; vessel mechanically cleaned.	
	do	do	Oct. 23	67 crew and 115 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; compartments mechanically cleaned; vessel searched for prohibited vegetables and stowaways; personnel inspected.	
	do	do	Oct. 24	78 crew and 89 passengers bathed and baggage and effects disinfected; vessel mechanically cleaned; personnel rigidly inspected.	
54	Hamburg.....	Held in quarantine	Nov. 23		2
	New York.....	do	Nov. 26	Disinfected 7 pieces of baggage.	
	Havre.....	do	Dec. 2		1
55	San Juan.....	do	Nov. 24	1 case of yellow fever at Buen Ayre; vessel disinfected to kill mosquitoes.	6
	do	do	do		
	Hampton Roads..	Boarded and passed	Nov. 30		2
56					2
57				No transactions	1
58				do	
59				No report.	
				No transactions.	
				do	1
60					1
				No report.	
61	Aguadilla.....	Held in quarantine	Nov. 25		1
	Ponce.....	do	Dec. 6		1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	Baltimore, Md	Dec. 13			
2	Bangor, Me	do.			
3	Boston, Mass	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 6			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Dec. 13			
6	Galveston, Tex.	do.			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.	do.			
8	Marous Hook, Pa.	do.			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.	do.			
10	New Bedford, Mass.	do.			
11	New Orleans, La.	Nov. 22 Nov. 29	Port bk. Eu illia El- vira (a). Br. ss. Spartan Prince	Nov. 23 Nov. 24	East London, South Africa. Odessa via Hull...
12	Newport News, Va.	Dec. 13	Br. ss. Ruperra		
13	Newport, R. I.	do.			
14	New York, N. Y.	do.			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.	do.			
16	Port Royal, S. C.	do.			
17	Providence, R. I.	do.			
18	Quintana, Tex.	do.			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	Dec. 11			

12 previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report.....	.....
2	do.....	.....
3	do.....	.....
4	5
5	No report.....	.....
6	do.....	.....
7	do.....	.....
8	do.....	.....
9	do.....	.....
10	1
11	Nov. 27	No report.....	.....
.....	New Orleans.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 23	.....	.....
.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 24	.....	.....
12	No report.....	.....
13	do.....	.....
14	do.....	.....
15	do.....	.....
16	do.....	.....
17	do.....	.....
18	do.....	.....
19	do.....	.....
20	1

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon General Public Health
and Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1902, to December 19, 1902.*

For reports received from December 28, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for
June 27, 1902.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Aug. 2.....	1.....		
Total for State.....		1.....		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		6.....		
Alaska:				
Juneau.....	June 16.....	1.....		Imported from a mining camp.
Total for Territory.....		1.....		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.				Reported.
Arizona:				
Nogales.....	Nov. 29.....	6.....		
Total for Territory.....		6.....		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.			0.....	
California:				
Fresno.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	2.....		
Los Angeles.....	June 7-Nov. 22.....	17.....		
Oakland.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	1.....		
Sacramento.....	June 14-Nov. 15.....	18.....		
San Francisco.....	June 15-Dec. 7.....	116.....		
Stockton.....	June 1-Nov. 13.....	18.....		
Total for State.....		172.....		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		43.....	1.....	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver in- cluded).....	June 1-Nov. 29.....	48.....		Three cases contracted outside of Denver.
Boulder County.....	July 1-July 31.....	2.....		
Custer County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1.....		
El Paso County.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	21.....		
Fremont County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1.....		
Gilpin County.....	June 1-June 30.....	2.....		
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1.....		
Kiowa County.....	do.....	1.....		
La Plata County.....	July 31.....	10.....		
Larimer County.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	33.....		
Las Animas County.....	June 1-June 30.....	1.....		
Montrose County.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	2.....		
Otero County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1.....		
Ouray County.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	5.....		
Park County.....	do.....	1.....		
Prowers County.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	23.....		
Pueblo County.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	6.....		
Routt County.....	do.....	1.....		
San Miguel County.....	do.....	2.....		
Summit County.....	do.....	1.....		
Teller County.....	June 1-July 31.....	3.....		
Washington County.....	do.....	5.....		
Weld County.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	24.....		
Total for State.....		195.....		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		678.....		
Connecticut:				
Brooklyn.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	4.....		
Davidson.....	do.....	2.....		
New Britain.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	10.....		
Stamford.....	July 1-July 31.....	1.....		
Thompson.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	32.....		
Waterbury.....	do.....	2.....		
Willimantic.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1.....		
Total for State.....		52.....		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc —Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Delaware:				
Sussex County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 26	7		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 27-Aug. 17	9		
Total for District.....		9		
Total for District, same period, 1901.		12		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 14-Dec. 6	11		
Live Oak.....	July 11.....	1		
Palmetto.....	do.....	1		
Duval County (Mayport included).	Oct. 17-Nov. 8	1		
Escambia County (Pensacola included).	Aug. 10-Dec. 6	14		
Jefferson County (Lamont included).	Oct. 4-Nov. 8	12		
St. Johns County (St. Augustine included).	Oct. 15-Oct. 22	1		
Total for State.....		41		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3	14		
Augusta.....	June 1-June 30		1	
Total for State.....		14	1	
Total for State same period, 1901.		60		
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	June 14-Aug. 30	16		
Cairo.....	June 29.....	1		
Chicago.....	June 14-Dec. 13	81	2	
Evanston.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	65		
Freeport.....	July 6-Nov. 8	26		
Joliet.....	July 2-July 15	15		
Peoria.....	July 1-July 31	14		
Total for State.....		218	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		241		
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	22		
Allen County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4		
Benton County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Blackford County.....	do.....	1		
Boble County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	3	1	
Boone County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	5		
Brown County.....	do.....	2		
Carroll County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4		
Cass County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Clark County.....	do.....	25		
Clay County (Knightstown included).	July 1-Oct. 31	2	12	
Clinton County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	22	8	
Daviess County.....	do.....	17		
Dearborn County.....	do.....	5		
Decatur County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Dekalb County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	8		
Delaware County (Muncie included).	June 1-Nov. 30	12		
Dubois County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	11		
Elkhart County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	2	1	
Fountain County.....	do.....	3		
Franklin County.....	do.....	1		
Fulton County.....	do.....	15		
Gibson County.....	do.....	11		
Grant County.....	do.....	35		
Hancock County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	2		
Howard County (Kokomo included).	Sept. 1-Nov. 22	26		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Jay County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	30	1	
Jefferson County.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 22	2		
Knox County.....	.....do.....	31		
Kosciusko County (Warsaw included).	.....do.....	21	2	
Lagrange County.....	.....do.....	2		
Lake County (Hammond included).	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	39		
Laporte County.....	July 1-Oct. 31	3	1	
Lawrence County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	16		
Marion County (Indianapolis included).	June 7-Dec. 6	105	2	
Martin County.....	June 7-Oct. 31	7	2	
Miami County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	2		
Monroe County.....	.....do.....	5		
Noble County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	5	1	
Orange County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	3		
Randolph County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	17		
St. Joseph County (South Bend and Mishawaka included).	Sept. 20-Oct. 31	41	7	
Spencer County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	10		
Starke County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	8		
Vanderburg County (Evansville included).	June 29-Dec. 6	4		
Vermillion County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	18		
Vigo County (Terra Haute included).	June 14-Sept. 30	7		
Total for State		617	38	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		513	6	
Iowa:				
Adams County.....	June 1-June 30			Present.
Allamakee County.....	June 1-July 31			Do.
Boone County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Buchanan County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Calhoun County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Carroll County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Chickasaw County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Clarke County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Clayton County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Davis County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Delaware County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30			Do.
Dubuque County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Emmet County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Fremont County.....	July 1-July 31			Do.
Hamilton County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Harrison County.....	June 1-July 31			Do.
Ida County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31			Do.
Johnson County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Kossuth County.....	June 1-July 31			Do.
Louisa County.....	.....do.....	12		
Lucas County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31			Do.
Madison County.....	July 1-July 31			Do.
Mahaska County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Plymouth County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Pocahontas County.....	June 1-July 31			Do.
Polk County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Pottawattamie County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Sac County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Scott County (Davenport included).	Aug. 1-Oct. 31	31		
Shelby County.....	July 1-July 31			Do.
Sioux County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31			Do.
Taylor County.....	July 1-July 31			Do.
Van Buren County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Wapello County (Ottumwa included).	June 1-Nov. 22	24		
Warren County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30			Do.
Washington County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Webster County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Winnebago County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31			Do.
Winneshek County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Woodbury County.....	June 1-June 30			Do.
Worth County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Total for State		67		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		121	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas:				
Cherokee County.....	July 1-July 16	2		
Cloud County.....	do.....	2		
Ellis County.....	do.....	2		
Genesee County.....	do.....	1		
Kingman County.....	do.....	1		
Madison County.....	do.....	1		
Rooks County.....	do.....	1		
Sedgewick County (Wichita included).	June 14-Nov. 29	24		
Sumner County.....	July 1-July 16	56	1	
Total for State		90	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		839	6	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 14-Nov. 29	146		
Lexington.....	June 21-Nov. 22	30		
Total for State		176		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		15		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 14-Nov. 29	3		
Shreveport.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 20	4		
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		97	7	
Maine:				
Abbot.....	Sept. 19.....	1		Imported from Boston.
Biddeford.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 6	31		
Machias.....	June 26.....	1		Imported from a lumber camp a few miles from Machias.
Montague.....	Oct. 10.....	1		
Portland.....	Aug. 3-Nov. 15	3		One seaman from schooner Charles Jeffrey.
Waterville.....	Nov. 4.....	1		
Winslow.....	Sept. 18.....	2		Imported from Canada.
Total for State.....		40		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	July 27-Oct. 4	3	1	Stopped at quarantine.
Cumberland.....	June 1-Nov. 30	3		
Total for State		6	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 21-Dec. 13	300	56	
Brockton.....	Aug. 10-Aug. 30	4		
Cambridge.....	June 21-Nov. 29	58	24	
Chelsea.....	July 27-Nov. 29	4		
Chicopee.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 6	1		
Clinton.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 22	1		
Everett.....	June 21-Dec. 6	23	4	
Fall River.....	July 27-Oct. 4	4		
Fitchburg.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 6	2		
Lawrence.....	Aug. 17-Dec. 6	4	1	
Lowell.....	June 21-Aug. 9	22	2	
Malden.....	June 14-Oct. 25	6		
Manchester.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 15	2		
Marlboro.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 29	10		
Medford.....	July 13-Nov. 8	5	1	
Melrose.....	June 21-July 12	2	1	
New Bedford.....	July 30-Aug. 2	1		
Newton.....	June 21-Dec. 13	10	1	
Quincy.....	Aug. 31-Nov. 29	2		
Somerville.....	June 21-Aug. 30	33	2	
Taunton.....	June 21-Dec. 6	9		
Warwick.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 9	1		Imported from Canada.
Weymouth.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 22	2		
Worcester.....	June 13-Nov. 14	4		
Total for State		510	92	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		458	55	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Alpena County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Present.
Antrim County.....	July 12-Aug. 9	.....	.....	Do.
Arenac County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Baraga County.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 29	.....	.....	Do.
Bay County.....	July 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Benzie County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Berrien County.....	July 12-Nov. 22	.....	.....	Do.
Branch County.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Calhoun County.....	June 14-Nov. 15	.....	.....	Do.
Cass County.....	June 14-Sept. 20	.....	.....	Do.
Charlevoix County.....	July 12-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Cheboygan County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Clare County.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 11	.....	.....	Do.
Clinton County.....	Aug. 9-Oct. 4	.....	.....	Do.
Delta County.....	June 14-Oct. 11	.....	.....	Do.
Eaton County.....	June 14-Oct. 4	.....	.....	Do.
Emmet County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Genesee County.....	June 14-Oct. 4	.....	.....	Do.
Gladwin County.....	Aug. 2-Oct. 25	.....	.....	Do.
Gogebie County.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Grand Traverse County.....	June 21-Nov. 1	.....	.....	Do.
Gratiot County.....	June 21-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Houghton County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Huron County.....	June 21-Aug. 23	.....	.....	Do.
Ingham County.....	June 14-Nov. 1	.....	.....	Do.
Ionia County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Iosco County.....	June 14-Sept. 13	.....	.....	Do.
Iron County.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Isabella County.....	June 14-Nov. 22	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	June 14-Nov. 1	.....	.....	Do.
Kalamazoo County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Kalkaska County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	June 7-Dec. 6	46	.....	Do.
Lapeer County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Livingston County.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 30	.....	.....	Do.
Luce County.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 20	.....	.....	Do.
Mackinac County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Macomb County (Mount Clemens).	Oct. 11-Nov. 29	.....	1	Do.
Marquette County.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 25	.....	.....	Do.
Mason County (Ludington included).	June 7-Oct. 18	5	.....	Do.
Mecosta County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Menominee County.....	June 11-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Midland County.....	June 14-Nov. 22	.....	.....	Do.
Missaukee County.....	June 14-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Montcalm County.....	June 14-Sept. 13	.....	.....	Do.
Monroe County.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Muskegon County.....	June 14-Oct. 25	.....	.....	Do.
Newaygo County.....	June 14-June 21	.....	.....	Do.
Oakland County.....	June 21-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Oceana County.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 13	.....	.....	Do.
Ogemaw County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Otsego County.....	July 19-Sept. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Ottawa County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Presque Isle County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Roscommon County.....	July 26-Aug. 16	.....	.....	Do.
Saginaw County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
St. Clair County.....	July 12-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Sanilac County.....	June 14-Sept. 27	.....	.....	Do.
Schoolcraft County.....	June 14-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Shiawassee County.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Tuscola County.....	June 14-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Van Buren County.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 6	.....	.....	Do.
Washtenaw County.....	June 21-July 5	.....	.....	Do.
Wayne County (Detroit included).	June 21-Dec. 6	194	2	One case from ss. City of Cleveland; 1 case from ss. Mary E. Perew. Present.
Wexford County.....	June 14-Oct. 13	.....	.....	Present.
Total for State.....	.....	245	3	Was reported present in 24 counties at 43 places during the week ended December 6, 1902.
Total for State, same period, 1901.	.....	6	.....
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	July 7-July 28	3	.....
Becker County.....	June 9-Oct. 6	2	.....
Beltrami County.....	July 7-Dec. 8	45	2	
Benton County.....	July 21-Dec. 8	39	.....
Blue Earth County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	63	.....
Brown County.....	July 7-July 28	3	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Carlton County.....	June 23-Nov 24	2	.....
Carver County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	57	.....
Cass County.....	Nov. 3-Dec. 1	2	.....
Chippewa County.....	June 9-Dec. 1	36	.....
Clay County.....	June 23-July 28	11	.....
Cottonwood County.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	2	.....
Crow Wing County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	22	.....
Dakota County.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 8	8	.....
Dodge County.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1	11	.....
Douglas County.....	July 7-Dec. 8	20	.....
Faribault County.....	June 23-Aug. 4	11	.....
Fillmore County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 8	14	1	
Freeborn County.....	June 9-July 28	8	1	
Goodhue County.....	June 9-Nov. 24	14	.....
Grant County.....	July 14-Dec. 8	14	.....
Hennepin County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	96	1	
Houston County.....	Sept. 8-Dec. 1	6	.....
Isanti County.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 25	26	.....
Itasca County.....	June 16-Nov 10	5	.....
Jackson County.....	July 7-Nov. 3	5	.....
Kanabec County.....	June 23-Oct. 27	45	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	July 21-Dec. 1	19	.....
Lac Qui Parle County.....	Nov. 3-Dec. 1	4	.....
Lake County.....	June 9-July 24	1	.....
Le Sueur County.....	June 16-Dec. 8	6	.....
Lincoln County.....	June 9-Sept. 8	73	.....
Lyon County.....	June 23-Dec. 8	8	.....
McLeod County.....	June 23-Nov. 3	42	.....
Marshall County.....	Aug. 11-Dec. 8	9	.....
Martin County.....	June 30-July 28	3	.....
Meeker County.....	June 16-Dec. 8	14	.....
Millie Lakes County.....	June 9-Aug. 4	9	1	
Morrison County.....	.....do.....	5	.....
Mower County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	6	.....
Murray County.....	June 23-Dec. 8	20	.....
Nicollet County.....	June 9-July 28	11	.....
Nobles County.....	June 9-Dec. 1	76	.....
Olmsted County.....	June 9-July 28	9	.....
Otter Tail County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	62	.....
Pine County.....	June 16-Dec. 8	72	.....
Pipestone County.....	June 9-Nov. 3	4	.....
Polk County.....	June 23-Aug. 4	4	.....
Pope County.....	June 16-Nov. 24	14	.....
Ramsay County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	18	.....
Red Lake.....	July 28-Aug. 4	7	.....
Redwood County.....	June 9-July 28	1	.....
Renville County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	25	.....
Rice County.....	June 30-Dec. 8	6	.....
Roseau County.....	July 11-Dec. 8	33	1	
St. Louis County.....	June 16-Dec. 8	37	.....
Scott County.....	June 9-Nov. 10	4	.....
Sherburn County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 11	1	.....
Sibley County.....	June 16-Dec. 1	24	.....
Stearns County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	97	.....
Steele County.....	June 16-Nov. 24	3	.....
Swift County.....	June 30-July 28	26	.....
Todd County.....	June 30-Sept. 8	9	.....
Traverse County.....	June 9-July 28	3	.....
Wabasha County.....	June 30-Dec. 8	16	.....
Wadena County.....	June 23-July 28	4	.....
Washington County.....	June 23-Dec. 8	85	.....
Watsonwan County.....	June 9-July 28	5	.....
Wilkin County.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 13	4	.....
Winona County.....	July 14-July 28	2	.....
Wright County.....	June 9-Nov. 24	136	.....
Yellow Medicine County.....	June 9-Dec. 8	30	.....
Total for State.....		1,587	7	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2,449	14	
Mts.-out:				
Carthage.....	May 1-July 10	30	.....
St. Joseph.....	July 20-Sept. 13	92	.....
St. Louis.....	June 8-Dec. 7	268	3	
Total for State.....		390	3	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		419	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte.....	June 7-Sept. 28	10		
Helena.....	June 1-Sept. 30	10		
Total for State.....		20		
Total for State, same period, 1901.				
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 14-Dec. 6	78		
South Omaha.....	June 23-Nov. 30	24		
Total for State.....		102		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		124		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Aug. 17-Nov. 8	9		
Nashua.....	June 21-Dec. 6	233	2	
Total for State.....		242	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		7	1	
New Jersey:				
Camden County (Camden included).	June 29-Nov. 29	26	2	
Essex County (Newark included).	June 21-Nov. 29	100	29	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).	June 15-Dec. 7	115	19	
Passaic County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 13	4		
Union County (Elizabeth and Plainfield included).	Mar. 29-Oct. 11	35	8	One case imported from a Brooklyn hospital.
Total for State.....		280	58	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		294	39	
New York:				
Auburn.....	June 1-June 30	2		
Binghamton.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 13	6		
Buffalo.....	June 19-Nov. 30	16	1	One case imported from Pittsburg, Pa.
Elmira.....	July 28-Aug. 2	1		
Middletown.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	4		
New York.....	June 21-Dec. 6	195	54	
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-Sept. 28	11		
Rochester.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31		2	
Total for State.....		235	57	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		697	166	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 1	4		
Beaufort County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Burke County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	3		
Cabarrus County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	7		
Camden County.....	May 1-June 30	5		
Carteret County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	17	1	
Catawba County.....	do	39		
Cleveland County.....	July 1-Oct. 31	17		
Craven County.....	Aug. 3-Oct. 31	74	2	One case imported.
Forsyth County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	164		
Gaston County.....	do	93		
Gates County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	6		
Graham County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	2		
Guilford County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	14		
Haywood County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	18		
Henderson County.....	July 1-Sept. 30	10		
Iredell County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Johnston County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Jones County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4		
Lincoln County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
McDowell County.....	June 1-Sept. 30	13		
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte included).	May 1-Nov. 30	218	15	
Montgomery County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	10		
Nash County.....	do	1		
New Hanover County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Northampton County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	47		
Randolph County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Rockingham County.....	May 1-Sept. 30	61		
Rowan County.....	do.	24		
Rutherford County.....	June 1-Oct. 31	9		
Stanly County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Surry County.....	May 1-Sept. 30	33		
Swain County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	25		
Union County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	42		
Wilson County.....	May 1-June 30	12		
Yadkin County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	5		
Total for State.....		988	18	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		587	1	
North Dakota:				
Benson County.....	May 1-June 24	2		
Cavalier County.....	May 1-Nov. 15	58		
Griggs County.....	do.	4		
Kidder County.....	May 1-Nov. 10	18		
Pierce County.....	May 1-Nov. 15	1		
Ramsey County.....	June 21-Sept. 5	1		
Richland County.....	May 1-Nov. 15	2	1	
Sargent County.....	do.	6		
Steele County.....	May 1-Oct. 8	10		
Stutsman County.....	May 1-Nov. 15	15		
Trails County.....	do.	3		
Wells County.....	do.	1		
Total for State.....		121	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901		93		
Ohio:				
Adams County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	12		
Allen County.....	do.	2		
Ashtabula County (Ashtabula included).	do.	7		
Athens County.....	do.	56		
Auglaize County.....	do.	3		
Belmont County.....	do.	17	2	
Brown County.....	do.	1		
Butler County (Hamilton in- cluded).	June 1-Nov. 29	57		
Carroll County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	8		
Champaign County.....	do.	6		
Clark County.....	do.	86	3	
Clermont County.....	do.	21		
Clinton County.....	do.	10		
Columbiana County.....	do.	8	1	
Crawford County.....	do.	5		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland included).	June 1-Dec. 13	1,140	200	
Darke County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	1		
Delaware County.....	do.	6		
Erie County.....	do.	19	2	
Fayette County.....	do.	13		
Franklin County (Columbus included).	do.	94	1	
Gallia County.....	do.	2		
Geauga County.....	do.	4		
Greene County.....	do.	27		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included).	June 1-Dec. 12	179	1	
Hancock County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	2		
Harrison County.....	do.	7		
Highland County.....	do.	85		
Holmes County.....	do.	1		
Huron County.....	do.	59	6	
Jefferson County.....	do.	38		
Knox County.....	do.	17	2	
Lake County.....	do.	2	1	
Lawrence County.....	do.	12		
Licking County.....	do.	67	1	
Logan County.....	do.	8	3	
Lorain County.....	do.	9	2	
Lucas County (Toledo in- cluded).	June 1-Dec. 6	101	8	
Madison County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	1		
Mahoning County (Youngs- town included).	do.	37	7	
Marion County.....	do.	43	7	
Medina County.....	do.	4		
Meigs County.....	do.	9		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Mercer County.....	June 1-Nov. 8	8		
Monroe County.....	do	44	1	
Montgomery County (Dayton included).	June 1-Nov. 22	22		
Muskingum County (Zanesville included).	June 1-Nov. 30	17		
Ottawa County.....	do	2		
Paulding County.....	do	19		
Perry County.....	do	1		
Portage County.....	do	6	1	
Preble County.....	do	5		
Putnam County.....	do	100	1	
Richland County.....	do	10	1	
Ross County.....	do	16		
Scioto County.....	do	36	1	
Seneca County.....	do	24	2	
Shelby County.....	do	10		
Stark County.....	do	3		
Summit County.....	do	20	1	
Trumbull County (Warren included).	June 1-Dec. 6	30	2	
Tuscarawas County.....	do	6	1	
Union County.....	do	3	1	
Van Wert County.....	do	1		
Warren County.....	do	5		
Williams County.....	do	6		
Wood County.....	do	7		
Total for State.....		2,687	259	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		3,478	42	
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma County.....	June 16-July 9	6		
Total for Territory.....		6		
Total for Territory, same period, 1901.				
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-Sept. 30	68		
Total for State.....		68		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		8		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg, Allegheny, and McKeesport included).	June 21-Dec. 6	583	99	Eight cases imported.
Armstrong County (Ford City included).	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	5	1	
Bedford County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4		
Berks County (Reading included).	Sept. 9-Oct. 13	10		
Blair County (Altoona included).	June 21-Dec. 13	52	2	Four cases imported from Pittsburg. Two cases in suburbs.
Bradford County (Sayre included).	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Bucks County (Bristol included).	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	4		
Butler County (Butler included).	July 12-Aug. 21	3		
Cambria County (Johnstown and Ehrenfeld included).	June 21-Nov. 22	209	20	
Carbon County (Parryville and Weissport included).	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	57	4	
Center county.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	2		
Chester County.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	51		
Clarion County (New Mayville and West Millville included).	do	14		
Clearfield County (Dubois included).	do	19	5	
Delaware County (Chester included).	do	124	13	
Erie County (Erie and Delhi included).	June 29-Dec. 6	87		
Fayette County (Bridgeport, Leisouring, and Highhouse included).	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	32	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Franklin County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	14	.....
Huntingdon County	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	6	2	
Jefferson County (Brookville and Ringgold included).	.....do.....	32	.....
Lakawanna County (Scranton included).	June 14-Oct. 31	12	.....
Lancaster County (Whitaker included).	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	5	.....
Lawrence County (Hazel Dell included).	.....do.....	8	2	
Lehigh County (Allentown included).	July 6-July 12	1	.....
Northumberland County (Sunbury included).	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	1	.....
Philadelphia County	June 28-Dec. 13	118	18	
Schuylkill County (Pottsville included).	July 1-July 31	1	.....
Tioga County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	18	.....
Washington County (Midway included).	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	43	.....
Wayne County (Garland and Lander included).	July 1-July 24	5	.....
Westmorland County (Greensburg included).	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	131	3	
Total for State		1,652	170	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1,614	76	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	June 14-Nov. 29	13	1	One from ss. Essex.
Total for State		13	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		14	.....
South Carolina:				
Charleston County (Charleston included).	Aug. 10-Dec. 13	48	2	
Fairfield County (Monticello included).	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	22	.....
Greenville County (Greenville included).	.....do.....	1	.....
Spartanburg County (Spartanburg included).	.....do.....	1	.....
Union County (Jonesville and Union included).	.....do.....	23	.....
James Island .....	.....do.....	3	.....
Johns Island .....	.....do.....	3	.....
Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands.	.....do.....	31	.....
Total for State		132	2	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		.....	.....
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls	Aug. 17-Nov. 22	6	.....
Total for State		6	.....
Total for State, same period, 1901.		.....	.....
Tennessee:				
Benton County	Feb. 19-Sept. 15	142	.....
Blount County .....	.....do.....	69	.....
Campbell County .....	.....do.....	5	.....
Carroll County .....	.....do.....	11	.....
Cheatham County .....	.....do.....	13	.....
Chester County .....	.....do.....	14	.....
Clatsborne County .....	.....do.....	1	.....
Clay County .....	.....do.....	91	1	
Cocke County .....	.....do.....	9	.....
Crockett County .....	.....do.....	28	.....
Cumberland County .....	.....do.....	21	.....
Davidson County (Nashville included).	Feb. 19-Sept. 20	20	.....
Dyer County .....	.....do.....	31	6	
Fentress County .....	.....do.....	35	.....
Gibson County .....	.....do.....	15	.....
Giles County .....	.....do.....	22	1	
Greene County .....	.....do.....	5	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Tennessee—Continued.</i>				
Hamilton County (Chattanooga included).	Feb. 19-Nov. 30	114	1	
Hardeman County.....	Feb. 19-Sept. 20	10		
Hardin County.....	do.....	8		
Hawkins County.....	do.....	5		
Haywood County.....	do.....	12		
Henderson County.....	do.....	16		
Henry County.....	do.....	100	1	
Hickman County.....	do.....	35	1	
Houston County.....	do.....	6		
Humphreys County.....	do.....	2		
Jackson County.....	do.....	72		
James County.....	do.....	8		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	45		
Knox County.....	do.....	34	6	
Lake County.....	do.....	8		
Lauderdale County.....	do.....	12	3	
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	6		
Loudon County.....	do.....	24		
McMinn County.....	do.....	12		
McNairy County.....	do.....	28	1	
Madison County.....	do.....	175		
Marion County.....	do.....	6		
Marshall County.....	do.....	6	1	
Maury County (Columbia included).	do.....	10	1	
Monroe County.....	do.....	78		
Montgomery County (Clarks-ville included).	do.....	11		
Obion County.....	do.....	125	8	
Overton County.....	do.....	23		
Pickett County.....	do.....	65		
Polk County.....	do.....	7		
Putnam County.....	do.....	17		
Roane County.....	do.....	63		
Robertson County.....	do.....	9		
Rutherford County.....	do.....	21		
Shelby County (Memphis included).	Feb. 19-Oct. 4	274	22	One case on ss. Macomb.
Smith County.....	do.....	3		
Sullivan County.....	do.....	18	3	
Sumner County.....	do.....	52	1	
Tipton County.....	do.....	100	3	
Warren County.....	do.....	2		
Washington County.....	do.....	4		
Weakley County.....	do.....	55	7	
Williamson County.....	do.....	14		
Total for State.....		2,228	68	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		2,155	94	
<i>Texas:</i>				
San Antonio.....	June 1-Nov. 30	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		8	2	
<i>Utah:</i>				
Ogden.....	June 1-Aug. 31	20		
Salt Lake City.....	June 14-Dec. 6	36	1	Two cases imported.
Total for State.....		56	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		48		
<i>Vermont:</i>				
Burlington.....	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1901.		44		
<i>Virginia:</i>				
Danville.....	July 8-July 14	3		
Petersburg.....	June 1-June 26	2	1	
Total for State.....		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		1		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-June 30	65		
Asotin County.....	.....do.....	21		
Chehalis County.....	.....do.....	8		
Clallam County.....	.....do.....	8		
Cowlitz County.....	.....do.....	56		
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	1		
Ferry County.....	.....do.....	5		
Franklin County.....	.....do.....	7		
Garfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
King County (Seattle included)	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	396	1	
Kitsap County.....	Jan. 1-June 30	3		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	37		
Okanogan County.....	.....do.....	17		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Jan. 1-Dec. 7	58		
Skagit County.....	Jan. 1-June 30	1		
Snohomish County.....	.....do.....	24		
San Juan County.....	.....do.....	3		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Jan. 1-Oct. 31	449		
Stevens County.....	.....do.....	7		
Wahkiakum County.....	.....do.....	2		
Walla Walla County.....	.....do.....	45		
Whatcom County.....	.....do.....	8		
Whitman County.....	.....do.....	25		
Yakima County.....	.....do.....	2		
Total for State.....		1,269	1	
Total for State, same period, 1901.		656	6	
Wisconsin:				
Adams County.....	June 1-Aug. 28	8		
Ashland County.....	.....do.....	19		
Barron County.....	.....do.....	5		
Bayfield County.....	.....do.....	1		
Brown County (Green Bay included).	June 1-Dec. 7	22		
Calumet County.....	June 1-Aug. 28	4		
Chippewa County.....	.....do.....	14		
Clark County.....	.....do.....	7		
Columbia County.....	.....do.....	1		
Dane County.....	.....do.....	13		
Dodge County.....	.....do.....	5		
Door County.....	.....do.....	9	1	
Douglas County.....	.....do.....	20		
Fond du Lac County.....	.....do.....	10		
Forest County.....	.....do.....	2		
Gates County.....	.....do.....	7		
Green Lake County.....	.....do.....	2		
Iowa County.....	.....do.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	95		
Kenosha County.....	.....do.....	1		
Kewaunee County.....	.....do.....	23		
La Crosse County.....	.....do.....	9		
Lafayette County.....	.....do.....	3		
Langlade County.....	.....do.....	10		
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	33		
Manitowoc County.....	.....do.....	22	1	
Marathon County.....	.....do.....	1		
Marinette County.....	.....do.....	56		
Marquette County.....	.....do.....	13		
Milwaukee County (Milwaukee included).	June 1-Dec. 6	169	1	
Monroe County.....	June 1-Aug. 28	20		
Oconto County.....	.....do.....	20		
Oneida County.....	.....do.....	2		
Outagamie County.....	.....do.....	14		
Ozaukee County.....	.....do.....	5		
Pepin County.....	.....do.....	9		
Pierce County.....	.....do.....	1		
Polk County.....	.....do.....	2		
Portage County.....	.....do.....	17		
Price County.....	.....do.....	4		
Racine County.....	.....do.....	8		
Rock County (Janesville included).	June 1-Aug. 30	9		
Sauk County.....	June 1-Aug. 28	4	1	
Sawyer County.....	.....do.....	1	2	
Shawano County.....	.....do.....	17		
Sheboygan County.....	.....do.....	7		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Trempealeau County.....	June 1-Aug. 28	11	.....
Vernon County.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Vilas County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Walworth County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Washburn County.....	.....do.....	10	.....
Washington County.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Waupaca County.....	.....do.....	34	.....
Waushara County.....	.....do.....	25	.....
Winnebago County.....	.....do.....	29	.....
Wood County.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		849	6	
Total for State, same period, 1901.....		1,181	24	
Grand total.....		15,413	793	
Grand total, same period, 1901.....		17,023	544	

Plague in United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 28, 1901, to December 19, 1902.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 12	1	.....
	Feb. 22	1	1	From Berkeley.
	Apr. 20	1	1	From Davisville.
	May 19	1	1	
	May 25	1	1	
	May 29	1	1	
	July 13	1	1	
	July 18	1	1	
	July 19	1	1	
	July 20	1	1	
	Aug. 6	1	1	
	Aug. 17	1	1	
	Aug. 19	2	2	
	Aug. 20	1	1	
	Aug. 22	1	1	
	Aug. 23	1	1	
	Aug. 25	1	1	
	Aug. 30	1	1	
	Aug. 31	1	1	
	Sept. 2	1	1	
	Sept. 9	1	1	
	Sept. 11	1	1	
	Sept. 16	2	2	
	Sept. 20	1	1	
	Sept. 23	2	2	One case from Oakland.
	Sept. 26	2	2	
	Oct. 4	1	1	
	Oct. 5	2	2	
	Oct. 7	1	1	
	Oct. 11	1	1	
	Oct. 16	2	2	
	Oct. 28	1	1	
	Nov. 15	1	1	
	Nov. 18	1	1	
	Nov. 27	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Omaha, Nebr.....	Dec. 6	102,555	18										
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do	7,147	1										
Palmer, Mass.....	do	7,801	8										
Pittsburg, Pa.....	do	321,616	122	9		6				5		4	1
Plainfield, N. J.....	do	15,360	1										
Quincy, Mass.....	do	23,899	5							1		1	
Reading, Pa.....	Dec. 8	78,961	23	3							1	1	
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Dec. 6	102,979	12										
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do	53,531	17	3					1			2	
San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 30	342,782	160	18						4			
Do.....	Dec. 7	342,782	133	13						2	1	5	
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Nov. 29	6,587	4										
Shreveport, La.....	Dec. 6	14,014	5	1									
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do	10,266	8	1									
South Bend, Ind.....	do	35,999	12	1								1	
Streator, Ill.....	do	11,079	2						1				
Taunton, Mass.....	do	31,036	6										
Toledo, Ohio.....	Nov. 29	131,822	30									3	
Do.....	Dec. 6	131,822	34	3								4	
Waltham, Mass.....	do	23,481	9	1					1			1	
Warren, Ohio.....	do	8,529	3	1						1			
Washington, D. C.....	do	278,718	96	12						7			1
Wichita, Kans.....	do	24,671	3										
Williamsport, Pa. (a).....	Nov. 15	28,757	6						1			1	1
Do.....	Dec. 6	28,757	11										1
Winona, Minn.....	do	19,714	2									1	
Worcester, Mass.....	Dec. 5	118,421	29	4									

a For reports, November 22 and November 29, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 5 and December 12, respectively.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BARBADOS.

Smallpox news—Plague at Rio de Janeiro.

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES, *November 22, 1902.*

SIR: Since the 7th instant, 38 cases of smallpox have occurred, being 48 less than in the previous fortnight, and there have been 9 deaths and 195 discharges, leaving 238 under treatment last night.

Rio de Janeiro has been declared infected with plague, the bill of health issued by the British consul there on October 30 last to the steamship *Catania* being indorsed that for the fortnight ended October 15 there had been 20 cases of and 9 deaths from plague.

Respectfully,
Clerk, General Board of Health and Quarantine Board.
The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAS. SANDERSON,

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *November 17, 1902.*

For the week ended November 15, 1902, there were reported in Bahia 74 deaths from the following causes: Apoplexy, 4; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 3; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 5; gastritis, 4; hepatitis, 2; Bright's disease, 2; nephritis, 1; stillborn, 4; pneumonia, 2; syphilis, 3; tuberculosis, 10, and from other causes, 26.

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *December 4, 1902.*

Week ended Saturday, November 29, 1902. Number inspected, 624; passed, 605; detained, 19.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *December 10, 1902.*

Week ended Saturday, December 6. Number inspected, 284; passed, 279; detained, 5.

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Health of the city.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *December 1, 1902.*

During the week ended November 15, the death rate of Berlin was somewhat lower than that of the foregoing week and amounted to 13.4 per 1,000 of the inhabitants, being also lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, viz, 14.6 per 1,000. Of the large German towns, the figures were somewhat more favorable in Frankfort on the Main, Cassel, Hanover, Brunswick, Bremen, Kiel, and Schöneberg, with 11.2 per 1,000 inhabitants; all the other towns, however, showed less favorable conditions. The statistics of Charlottenburg were somewhat higher (14.8 per 1,000), and the mortality rate in Königsberg, Breslau, Munich, Cologne, as well as that of London, Paris, and Vienna, was considerably higher than that of Berlin. The number of deaths among children in their first year, as well as among the higher-age classes, decreased considerably. The death rate among infants fell from 3.7 to 3.4 per 1,000, less than one half of that of Munich, Chemnitz and Strassburg. Acute diseases of the intestines were of unusually rare occurrence this week, the number of deaths therefrom (21) being less than in any week since the first week of January. The number of deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs remained unchanged, viz, 53. Pulmonary consumption, however, was of more frequent occurrence than during the foregoing week and claimed 75 victims. The number of cases of measles and scarlet fever decreased, the former causing 4 and the latter 8 deaths. The number of cases of diphtheria increased considerably and caused 9 deaths, being more than double the number of the foregoing week. Two persons died from influenza and 13 persons died by violence.

Plague and cholera as reported to the imperial health office.

RUSSIA.—In Odessa, during the period from November 5 to November 18, no fresh cases of plague were registered.

EGYPT.—In Alexandria, on November 10, a fresh case of plague was registered.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency during the week ended November 1, there were recorded 9,310 new plague cases and 6,779 deaths, of which 138 cases and 138 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay, and 10 cases with 7 deaths in the town and port of Karachi.

CAPE COLONY.—Since September 25, when 1 death from plague was registered, no new cases have been recorded, but as late as October 9 plague bacilli continued to be found among rats in Port Elizabeth.

Cremation act—Great Britain.

NOVEMBER 24, 1902.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the text of an act for the regulation of the burning of human remains, and to enable burial authorities to establish crematoria (as published in the official organ of the imperial health office, Berlin):

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Short title. This act may be cited as the cremation act, 1902.
2. Definitions. In this act—

The expression "burial authority" shall mean any burial board, any council, committee, or other local authority having the powers and duties of a burial board, and any local authority maintaining a cemetery under the public health (interments) act, 1879, or under any local act.

The expression "crematorium" shall mean any building fitted with appliances for the purpose of burning human remains, and shall include everything incidental or ancillary thereto.

3. Application to Scotland. In the application of this act to Scotland—

The expression "burial authority" shall mean the parish council or town council of any parish or burgh, as the case may be, vested with the powers and duties conferred by the burial grounds (Scotland) act, 1855, or any act amending the same.

The expression "the local government board" shall mean the local government board for Scotland.

The expression "secretary of state" shall mean the secretary for Scotland.

4. Burial authority may provide for cremation. The powers of a burial authority to provide and maintain burial grounds or cemeteries, or anything essential, ancillary, or incidental thereto, shall be deemed to extend to and include the provision and maintenance of crematoria, provided that no human remains shall be burned in any such crematorium until the plans and site thereof have been approved by the local government board, and until the crematorium has been certified by the burial authority to the secretary of state to be complete, built in accordance with such plans, and properly equipped for the purpose of the disposal of human remains by burning.

5. Site of crematorium. No crematorium shall be constructed nearer to any dwelling house than 200 yards, except with the consent, in writing, of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such house, nor within 50 yards of any public burial ground of any burial authority.

6. Donations of land. A burial authority may accept a donation of land for the purpose of a crematorium, and a donation of money or other property for enabling them to acquire, construct, or maintain a crematorium.

7. Regulations as to burning. The secretary of state shall make regulations as to the maintenance and inspection of crematoria, and prescribing in what case and under what conditions the burning of any human remains may take place, and directing the disposition of interment of the ashes, and prescribing the forms of the notices, certificates, and declarations to be given or made before any such burning is permitted to take place, such declarations to be made under and by virtue of the statutory declarations act, 1835, and also regulations as to the registration of such burnings as have taken place. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both houses of parliament, if parliament be then sitting, or if not, then within three weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing session of parliament; and, after such regulations have lain for forty days before parliament, then, unless within such forty days an address has been presented by one or other of the said houses praying His Majesty to withhold his assent from such regulations or any part thereof, such regulations shall have the same effect as if they were enacted in this act. All statutory provisions relating to the destruction and falsification of registers of burials, and the admissibility of extracts therefrom as evidence in courts and otherwise, shall apply to the register of burnings directed by such regulations to be kept; and the stamp act, 1891, shall apply to a register under this act as if it were a register of burials.

8. Penalties for breach of regulations, etc. 1. Every person who shall contravene any such regulation as aforesaid, or shall knowingly carry out or procure or take part in the burning of any human remains, except in accordance with such regulations as the provisions of this act, shall (in addition to any liability or penalty which he may otherwise incur) be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds sterling, provided that any person aggrieved by any conviction may appeal therefrom to quarter sessions.

2. Every person who shall wilfully make any false declaration or representation, or sign or utter any false declaration or certificate with a view to procuring the burning of any human remains, shall (in addition to any penalty or liability which he may otherwise incur) be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding two years.

3. Every person who with intent to conceal the commission or impede the prosecution of any offense, procures or attempts to procure the cremation of any body, or with such intent makes any declaration or gives any certificate under this act, shall be liable to conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years.

9. Fees. The burial authority may demand payment of any such charges or fees for the burning of human remains in any crematorium provided by them as may be authorized by any table approved by the local government board, and such charges or fees,

and any other expenses properly incurred in, or in connection with the cremation of a deceased person, shall be deemed to be part of the funeral expenses of the deceased.

10. Saving for coroners. Nothing in this act shall interfere with the jurisdiction of any coroner under the coroners act 1887, or any act amending the same, and nothing in this act shall authorize the burial authority or any person to create or permit a nuisance.

11. Incumbent not to be obliged to perform burial service. The incumbent of any ecclesiastical parish shall not, with respect to his parishoners or persons dying in his parish, be under any obligation to perform a funeral service before, at, or after the cremation of their remains, within the ground of a burial authority, but upon his refusal to do so, any clerk in holy orders of the established church not being prohibited under ecclesiastical censure, may, with the permission of the bishop and at the request of the executor of the deceased person or of the burial authority, or other person having charge of the cremation or interment of the cremated remains, perform such service within such ground.

12. Fees may be fixed. In any table of fees respecting burials to be made or approved by the secretary of state, a fee may be fixed in respect of a burial service before, at, or after cremation, and if no fee is fixed, the fee, if any, fixed in respect of a burial service shall apply.

13. Application of 10 and 11 Vict. (c. 65 ss. 52 and 57). Sections 52 and 57 of the cemeteries clauses act 1847 and any similar provisions in any local and personal act authorizing the making of a cemetery, shall apply to the disposition or interment of the ashes of a cremated body as if it were the burial of a body.

14. Repeal of local acts. As from the date at which regulations under this act come into force, any provisions of any local and personal act for the like purpose as this act, and any by-laws or regulations made thereunder, shall, so far as they relate to that purpose, cease to be in operation.

15. Commencement of act. This act shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three.

16. Extent of act. This act shall not apply to Ireland.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 24, 1902.

For the week ended November 22, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples: November 19, the steamship *Sardegna*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 672 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 124 steerage passengers was advised. November 20, the steamship *Karamania*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 258 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large baggage; 400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 28 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Sicilian Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 438 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage; 800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 29 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Lahn*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 530 steerage passengers and 144 pieces of large baggage; 800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 23 steerage passengers was advised. November 22, the steamship *Patria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 452 steerage passengers and 130 pieces of large baggage; 300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 91 steerage passengers was advised.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended November 22, 1902, the following ships were inspected: November 21, the steamship *Sicilian Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 410 steerage passengers; 740 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 191 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Karamania*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 175 steerage passengers; 275 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 63 steerage passengers was advised.

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

International tuberculosis conference at Berlin October 22 to October 26, 1902.

[By P. A. Surg. J. M. Eager.]

NAPLES, ITALY, November 4, 1902.

The meetings took place in the house of representatives of the German Empire. The proceedings of October 22 were confined to a reception of the members of the conference.

The following representatives of national government services were present:

For Germany, Drs. Abel, Arendt, Battleher, Buschbeck, Gumprecht, Ostertag, Schroepffer, Schuetz, Gutschow, Von Leuthold, Mauback, Wehmer, and Weener, and Messrs. Aschenborn, Diesel, Kuester, Mertens, Pressel, Richter, and Tencke; Greece, Drs. Alfred Hadji-Argyris and Miltiades Oeconomakis; Norway, Dr. Kristian Andvord; Persia, Drs. Hollaender and Selberg; Sweden, Dr. J. E. Edgren and Mr. O. H. von Printzskoeld; and United States of America, Dr. J. M. Eager, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

At the opening meeting the second day addresses of welcome were delivered by the presiding officer, Count Posadowsky, secretary of state for the home department, Von dem Knesebeck, representing the German Empress, patroness of the council, and the Oberbuergermeister Kirschner, of Berlin. Responses were made by several delegates.

Dr. B. Fraenkel, of Berlin, gave a survey of the crusade against tuberculosis and sketched the founding of the international bureau. In his address the speaker said that the work in prophylaxis had been largely initiated by the important pathological discoveries of Virchow, Cohnheim, and, above all, Koch, discoveries by which the specific cause of tuberculosis had been established and prophylaxis placed on a practical basis. Professor Pannwitz, of Berlin, spoke of the present state of the combat against tuberculosis, referring largely to prophylactic measures and to popular education as regards prevention.

These addresses were followed by special reports on the efforts being made in different countries to stay the progress of tuberculosis. Reports on this topic were presented by Brouardel, of Paris, Cozzolino, of Naples, Dewez, of Brussels, Heron, of London, Coradi, of Budapest, Linroth, of Stockholm, Mitulescu, of Bucharest, Roerdam, of Copenhagen, Scherwinsky, of Moscow, Schmid, of Bern, and von Schroetter, of Vienna. Especial attention was attracted by the statement of Heron that the declaration made by Koch at London, a year ago, regarding the non-communicability to man of animal tuberculosis had been followed by a

marked relaxation of the prophylactic measure directed in England against milk and meat. The speaker said that he had not learned that this relaxation had led to any increase in tuberculosis, but that as yet reliable statistics in point could not be obtained. In his address on the present position of the struggle against tuberculosis in England, Dr. Heron said that in England legislation by parliament has not in late years done anything materially to help in preventing the spread of tuberculosis. This is for the reason that in England the Government does not act in sanitary matters until there is a decisive evidence of public opinion in favor of such an action. Public opinion was first turned to the consideration of tuberculosis by the present King, at the time Prince of Wales, calling together a number of representative Englishmen, expressing to them the opinion that tuberculosis is a preventable disease. This led to the formation of an association in London with branches all over England. The education of the people has been carried out by means of the circulation of leaflets and pamphlets and the holding of public meetings. Practically everything done in England with a view to the prevention of tuberculosis is voluntarily done. Notification is voluntary. The disinfection and other means taken after notification are always with the consent of those concerned. In fact, almost everything of importance in the fight against tuberculosis in England is voluntary, and legal compulsion is kept as much as possible in the background. Still, the county councils have a good deal of power if they choose to resort to compulsion. One of these councils recently passed a law prohibiting spitting in public places. The secretary of state for the home department gave his opinion that the council had the power to pass and enforce such a law, but that the law could not properly be made to apply to churches, chapels, or shops. Then, too, many factories in England are under a special act of parliament, whereby they are regularly inspected by medical experts. In this way, much has been done to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among workers in factories.

Dr. Alfred Hillier, of London, secretary of the national association for the prevention of tuberculosis, in his report to the international central committee for the prevention of tuberculosis and on the work of the English national association for the prevention of tuberculosis, confirmed the statements of Dr. Heron, and expressed the belief that there are four great measures to which we must look for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, namely: 1. Penalizing indiscriminate expectoration. 2. Introducing systematic notification of tuberculosis. 3. Insisting on efficient standards of ventilation and light for all factories, public buildings, and private dwellings. 4. The encouragement of the establishment of sanatoria for the two classes of tubercular cases, early curable cases, and advanced cases, and the treatment of phthisical cases in such sanatoria.

Dr. Philipp Blumenthal, of Moscow, in connection with the discussion of the propaganda against tuberculosis, gave a series of lantern demonstrations as an illustration of what could be done by traveling lecturers in educating the public in matters important in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

Dr. Obertueschen, of Wiesbaden, read a paper on the subject of "School hygiene and the struggle against tuberculosis." It was recommended to exclude from schools every teacher or pupil with any form of tuberculosis and, if possible, send the patients to a sanatorium. As to the prevention of infection, the school had a double importance, first, as the place from which the propaganda could be spread, and

secondly, as a focus from which contagion should not be permitted to spread.

As to hygienic teaching in the schools, instruction in proper bodily exercise should be given, especially the kind that strengthens the heart and lungs; and advice should be given to pupils regarding the choice of a trade or profession. Pupils in all schools should be taught the nature of infectious diseases and the means for preventing such maladies. There should be special training schools for the teachers who are to give instruction in this branch of hygiene. Object lessons should be used in the propaganda with a view to accomplishing effectively the ends suggested, the constant cooperation of the medical authorities should be brought to bear and school physicians should be appointed everywhere.

A scheme was presented by Dr. Philipp Blumenthal, of Moscow, for establishing the statistics of tuberculosis on a rational basis. It was stated that the lack of notification of tubercular cases in most countries has brought about the charge that tuberculosis statistics are inaccurate. Other factors, too, contribute to the faultiness of these statistics. There is a lack of uniformity in different countries and it is often even impossible to establish parallels between different sections of the same country. In France, for instance, reports relating to morbidity and mortality from consumption are available from the large cities only; and, in England, the statistics of pulmonary phthisis are not separated from those of other diseases of the respiratory tract. A method established according to a generally accepted scheme is indispensable for the comparison of tubercular statistics. Such a scheme is necessary in order to intelligently direct antitubercular measures and to judge of their efficacy. In consideration of these facts, Dr. Blumenthal proposed that a commission composed of representatives of the different nations be established for the purpose of adjusting these matters and that they make a report of their work at the next conference of the central bureau.

The different representatives present at the conference were presented with a badge in accordance with a proposal submitted by Dr. G. Sersiron, of Paris, general secretary of the confederate antituberculosis society in France. This badge consists of a double red cross on a white ground, and, in the corner, the flag of the nation to which the representative belongs.

At the second meeting of the great council a communication was made by Von Baumgarten, of Tuebingen, on the subject of the crusade against tuberculosis from a bacteriological standpoint. The speaker said that the most direct way to fight tuberculosis was to attack the tubercle bacillus. If success could be attained in destroying this malicious parasite the world would be free from the devastation it produces.

In the discussion of compulsory notification of tuberculosis, papers were submitted by Van Ryn, of Brussels, and Andvord, of Christiania. Van Ryn was of the opinion that, without notification in all countries, it would be impossible effectively to destroy the foci of infection. The objections to notifications are that it is against individual liberty and professional secrecy; that it disturbs the sick; and that as a consequence of notification tubercular patients lose their employment and hence suffer a disadvantage. These objections should be set aside in view of the interests of the general public. Dr. Van Ryn said that the happy results of notification and of practical measures it involves can be seen in the United States of America, principally in New York,

where the consumptive death rate has decreased 30 per cent in a few years.

Dr. Andvord, of Christiania, in his communication relative to compulsory notification, said that notification of tuberculous diseases had been made compulsory in Norway by a law that became effective January 1, 1901. The end is to secure cleanliness as to expectoration and disinfection after death of a patient or his removal from a house. Without notification, the collection of accurate statistics is impossible. The disturbing effect of notification was expected to be great, but there has not been any such effect realized. The statistical results in Norway can not be made known until the notifications for 1901 have all been examined.

Polyclinics and dispensaries.

The next topic considered was that of polyclinics and dispensaries. Dr. A. Calmette, head of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, described the social crusade against consumption among the French working classes. In France, where all antitubercular work is dependent on the board of charity, on private donations, and on occasional subsidies outside the national budget, numerous societies have been formed called antitubercular dispensaries. The "Emile Roux" dispensary at Lille is a specimen of this type of society for prophylaxis against tuberculosis and for social help. Patients are divided into classes according to the grade of their illness and the degree of their poverty, and are supplied with fuel, clothes, food, bedding, spittoons, and sputum disinfectants according to their need. The dispensary attends to disinfection of lodgings and conducts a steam laundry where the clothes of sixty families are washed every week free of charge. Children are sent when necessary to a sanatorium at the seaside. The sanitary education of families is done mostly at home by an instructor who has been especially trained for the work. Dr. Calmette concludes that the dispensary for tuberculous patients should engage to educate the patient and his family in sanitary matters, to make the house healthful, to disinfect and wash the soiled garments, and to supply food and all necessary material relief during the time of enforced idleness.

Workshops.

In the consideration of workshops and other confined places, Dr. Freund, president of the Berlin office for social insurance, submitted certain prophylactic prescriptions for workmen. Dr. Freund said that the imperfect accommodation in workshops and especially the scarcity of air and light and the inhalation of particles of wood, metal, and stone had a tendency to provoke phthisis in workmen. The too short hours of rest and the too long hours of work in a vitiated atmosphere have the same harmful effect. When the worker whose cure is accomplished goes back to his labor under such circumstances his health is prejudiced. Therefore it would be expedient to frame laws for the regulation of workshops.

Dr. Camille Savoie, of Paris, spoke on the necessity of establishing compulsory medical inspection of workshops and other places where numbers of people are assembled. This should be done with a view to detecting cases of tuberculosis in their incipency. In addition the medical inspector should give lectures on hygiene. All curable cases should be sent to sanatoria and all incurable ones either economically nursed in special hospitals or kept in separate places in the workshop and made to submit to proper sanitary control.

Dr. Denison, of Denver, Colo., submitted to the central bureau a paper on the influence of life in the open air and how to determine the amount of air in houses, workshops, etc. Dr. Denison was not, however, present at the conference and his paper was not publicly read.

Kusy von Dubrav, of Vienna, spoke of the technical means of collecting the sputum of consumptives, and said that the hygienic requirements that should be fulfilled by spittoons ought to be definitely settled by medical authorities. A simple and easily cleaned spittoon should be adopted and used for the sputum not only of consumptives, but of all persons.

Sanatoria.

By arrangement, the members of the conference visited, October 24, the sanatorium for consumptives, at Belzig, and the sanatoria for consumptives and invalid working people at Beelitz. The visit to Belzig sanatorium in the Brandenburg pine forest was under the guidance of Prof. Bernhard Fraenkel. The institution was established by private enterprise and is maintained by private subscriptions. The Beelitz sanatoria are imperial institutions and are constructed on a vast scale. They are the result of the system of compulsory insurance for aged and invalid working people. The insured, when ill or disabled by age or injury, become State pensioners. It has been found to be economical to establish throughout the German Empire institutions where patients can be properly treated and perhaps enabled to regain health and resume their former occupations. Beelitz is about an hour from Berlin. The sanatoria, which accommodate from 300 to 400 patients, are as nearly perfect as favorable location in a pine forest, fine architecture, and approved sanitary and engineering appliances can make them. At the time of the visit, the greater number of the patients were out of doors in the spacious open pavilion with which the sanatoria are provided.

The morning of October 25, Prof. Robert Koch conducted an inspection of the royal institute for infectious diseases, at Berlin. This is a completely equipped establishment for the investigation of all maladies of an infectious nature.

The remaining days of the conference were devoted to the reading of papers relating to tuberculosis and to discussion thereon.

Dr. Andvord, of Christiania, opened the discussion of the different kinds of accommodation for consumptives by reading a paper on infantile consumption, of which the following are the principal points: Research shows that the majority of tuberculous patients have become infected during childhood or youth, and that the interval between initial infection and the outbreak of the disease is considerably longer than was at one time believed. Hence one of the most important offices of sanatoria is to remove tuberculous subjects from the places where they would be dangerous to young persons. The prophylactic duty during and after the age of puberty is not only to prevent infection, for often the young person is already infected, but, by hygiene, to hinder the disease from getting the upper hand.

In an address on the measures taken at Basel to prevent infantile tuberculosis, Prof. F. Egger, of Basel, Switzerland, drew the conclusion that, inasmuch as infantile tuberculosis often assumes manifestations in which treatment is generally unavailing, the most extended prophylaxy is of the greatest importance, and that the treatment of infantile tuberculosis ought to begin, as in adults, with the very first symptoms.

Dr. Dereco, of Paris, spoke of the importance of prophylaxy in convalescence from any disease. He said that the stage of convalescence

of medical and surgical patients is rarely looked after by the attending doctor from the point of view of hygiene and prophylaxis. At this period, convalescents free from any taint of tuberculosis run great risk of becoming infected with the tubercle bacillus.

Dr. Armaingaud, president of the French league against tuberculosis, spoke of marine sanatoria for the cure of debilitated children who are especially likely to contract tuberculosis. The speaker said that the results of treatment showed that a cure at marine sanatoria was nearly always effected in lymphatic and rachitic subjects and that, in the majority of cases, when treatment was begun early and was sufficiently prolonged, articular and osseous lesions of a tuberculous nature were also cured.

Drs. Wolf Becher and Rudolf Lennhoff, of Berlin, presented a paper on the efficacy in the crusade against tuberculosis of the Berlin red cross institutions for daily patients. These institutions receive consumptives in all stages. The conclusions drawn were that, aside from the benefits of treatment received, the red cross institutions are useful in selecting patients for the sanatoria, that they give an opportunity for prophylactic education, and afford a suitable refuge for incurables.

Dr. Antonio Espina y Capo, of Madrid, gave a review of the question of consumptive sanatoria in large towns and the best situation for them. He said that these institutions are for the poor of the large town what hospitals are for the wounded on the battlefield. As to the situation, places should be chosen having an exposure to the east or to the south; the altitude should be as great as practicable; good drinking water should be conveniently at hand; the facilities for the disposal of sewage should be adequate, and the proximity of a wooded place, preferably fir forest, is desirable.

Private Counsellor von Leube, of Wuerzburg, read a paper on hospitals and stations for consumptives. He said that every community should be provided with suitably located sanatoria, and, where these are not provided, there should be special pavilions for consumptives in all hospitals where they are received. When new hospitals are being built this point ought to be insisted upon. These pavilions should have a suitable exposure and be situated at the limits of the hospital grounds. It is desirable to have a large plot of ground near the tuberculosis pavilion reserved for the exposure of patients in the open air.

Dr. S. von Unterberger, of St. Petersburg, spoke of the importance of house sanatoria in the antituberculosis crusade. He said that the contagion of tuberculosis in hospitals is not to be feared. Practically there will never be a sufficient number of large sanatoria, and it can not be hoped that all consumptives will ever be able and willing to go to sanatoria. Therefore, house sanatoria should be established in hospitals and private dwellings. This can be simply and cheaply accomplished. The results of treatment under such conditions are not inferior to those obtained in large public sanatoria and, by establishing these sanatoria in every hospital, it is possible in a short time to have a large number of medical specialists for consumption.

Mr. Gebhard, of Luebeck, chairman of the national institution of social insurances, spoke of homes for tuberculous invalids. These institutions constitute a new extension of the German insurance system against debility.

Dr. F. Dumarest, of Hauteville, Ain, addressed the conference on this subject of compulsory and voluntary insurance in the struggle against consumption. He said that, in France, insurance for this purpose would have to be voluntary and not, as in Germany, compulsory.

There could, however, be an agreement among insurance societies whereby sanatoria, financially profitable to the societies, could be established.

Mr. Turban, of Davos, submitted a paper on the centralization of statistics relative to tuberculosis of the lungs and the centralization of their classification as a basis for an international understanding. It was stated that it has been proved that the prognosis of phthisis depends chiefly upon the extension of the disease in the lungs. The following division of the disease into three stages, proposed by the author in 1899, has been largely adopted, and, with a view to a unification of statistics, should become general: First, slight lesion in one lung; secondly, slight lesion in both lungs or serious injury in one; and, thirdly, all conditions more advanced than those classified in the second division.

Dr. Gabrilowitch, of Halila, raised the question as to whether sanatoria for consumptives should be open all the year round. He expressed the opinion that these establishments should be closed every summer for two or three months, for purposes of cleaning, disinfection, repair of apparatus, and in order that the medical staff and nurses can be released from duty for a time.

Human and bovine tuberculosis.

At the next meeting of the great council the subject of human and bovine tuberculosis was taken up.

Nocard, of Alford, read a paper on maintenance and the reinforcement of measures taken to combat the danger from the milk of cows affected with tuberculous mammitis. The speaker was of the opinion that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to man, and that it is above all by drinking milk from tuberculous udders that man is likely to contract tuberculosis from bovine sources. The danger falls particularly upon those persons to whom milk is the exclusive or principal nourishment, such as young infants, or patients on milk diet. The keeping of cows affected with tubercular mammitis in dairies whose product is destined for public use should be prohibited. For this reason all dairies should be periodically inspected. Pending the establishment of a thorough system of dairy inspection, the most simple means to avoid danger is to boil all milk before using it.

Professor Arloing, of Lyons, also spoke of measures to be applied against the dangers of milk. It was declared that there is great necessity for maintaining and increasing public and private hygienic measures against the dangers of milk for the reason that the notion of the unity of human and animal tuberculosis had been upset, in the minds of the people, by the opinions pronounced by Koch and Schutz. Dr. Arloing strongly maintained that the tuberculosis of man is perfectly inoculable in the bovine species and other large herbivorous, domestic animals, and that, when the disease is artificially communicated in certain ways, lesions follow, having the characters of "perlsucht." The bacillus of tuberculosis from man has not always the same virulence. The virulence of a given bacillus is not manifest in the same degree in different species of herbivora. In some cases, bacilli of incontestable human origin are quite as virulent as bacilli of bovine origin. In other cases, on the contrary, the virulence is so much enfeebled that, on gross examination, it appears to be nil. Nevertheless, following intravenous inoculation, bacilli of enfeebled virulence always produced in the lungs lesions visible through the microscope, which lesions, however, progress rapidly toward fibrous transformation. It is impossible to say that an inoculation is unsuccessful until a micro-

scoptic study of the lungs and parenchymatous viscera has been made. It is this variability of virulence that gave rise to the false premises on which Koch and Schutz formed the notion of duality. Regarding the notions of unity or duality of tuberculosis, the speaker submitted the following considerations: Certain persons whose belief in the unity of tuberculosis was shaken by the statements presented at the London tubercular conference have supposed that, if the bacillus from man can under certain circumstances tuberculize the beef, it exhausts itself on the animal and thus loses its infectious properties. One can answer these persons by the statement that such is not the rule. The speaker had seen human tuberculous poison, very virulent at the beginning for the beef, retain its tuberculous properties through four successive passages through calves. The speaker had also observed analogous facts in the study of the virulence of surgical tuberculosis. Professor Arloing said that, according to Koch and Schutz, when a tuberculous lesion of the intestine proceeded from a bovine source, there should follow a general tubercularization of the animal submitted to subcutaneous inoculation with material of the same source, a generalization that human bacilli do not produce. The speaker stated that he combated the criterion of 1901, on the ground that the generalization of tuberculosis in bovines, following subcutaneous inoculation of bovine tuberculous material, is very exceptional.

Following Dr. Arloing's speech, there was a general discussion of the subject of bovine and human tuberculosis. A division of opinion as to the question of unity was manifested. Professor Orth, of Berlin, was not sure which view was correct. There was a general tendency to the opinion that, pending decisive knowledge in the matter, a continuance of vigilance against animal tuberculosis was wise and advisable.

At the close of the discussion Prof. Robert Koch made a long and interesting statement reaffirming the position he took at the London tubercular conference, to the effect that it has not yet been proven that man can be directly infected by the tuberculosis of animals; that in the cases adduced in support of this theory it has not been shown that no other source of infection was possible; and that many of the cases brought forth to support the theory of unity act in a contrary manner and tend to upset the notion they are intended to support. Professor Koch said that for more than a year past he had gathered official reports of all tuberculous cases treated at German hospitals and coming under the notice of the professors of pathology at German universities. Still he had not learned of a single case of primary tuberculosis of the intestines. He admitted that such cases appeared to be more frequent in England than in Germany. He said that investigations made in New York and Boston tended to support the theory of duality. Regarding danger from milk, Professor Koch argued that if in a group of persons drinking milk from a common center, one only developed tuberculosis, it was easier to conceive that the single individual had acquired the disease from another source than that all the other members of the group, exposed to the same risk, had remained immune. He supported his argument by analogy to other infectious diseases, and declared that, in the whole literature of tuberculosis, he knew of no widespread prevalence of tuberculosis traceable to milk or meat. It was noted as a remarkable fact that, though many persons take great pains in sterilizing milk, no attempt is commonly made to sterilize butter. The acceptance of the theory of unity had an important economic bearing. Strong measures directed against tuberculosis in cattle had a tendency to raise the price of meat and dairy products.

There is a question, he said, as to whether the money so expended could not be more profitably used in providing convalescent homes and improving dwellings.

At the last meeting of the conference, Dr. Maragliano, of Genoa, spoke of the importance of organic immunity against tuberculosis and means of developing it. The ideal, he stated, is to make and keep the constitution refractory to the disease. It would, therefore, be useful to advise and encourage the creating of scientific institutions supplying, free of charge, the means conducive to immunity. Such institutions would also be useful in making researches necessary for the early diagnosis of the disease.

Further proceedings of the conference were of a business nature and confined to meetings of the private council.

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 13, 1902.

For the week ended November 8, 1902, 5 vessels were inspected, having an aggregate personnel of 482 crew and 834 passengers; 468 steerage passengers were bathed and 532 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the above period no new cases of plague were reported; as previously mentioned, 1 pest death occurred in Yokohama on the 2d instant.

DUNLOP MOORE,

Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PORTO RICO.

Transactions at San Juan and subports for November, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., December 4, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of quarantine transactions at this and the 6 subports of the island of Porto Rico, for the month of November, 1902:

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 29; bills of health issued, 27; pieces of baggage disinfected, 3; persons detained at the quarantine station for observation, 2; persons vaccinated, none; vessels detained in quarantine, 4; vessels disinfected, 2.

On the 17th the French steamship *Saint Simon* entered from St. Marc, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, and Sanchez. All bills of health presented by this vessel were clean, and all passengers for Porto Rico were permitted to land. She brought no baggage requiring disinfection, but the ship was held in quarantine, under guard, while in this port.

The Spanish steamship *Montevideo* arrived on the 19th, from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Sabanilla, Curacao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira via Ponce. She brought 2 nonimmune passengers requiring detention, and 3 pieces of baggage, effects of these passengers, for disinfection. The vessel was held in quarantine, under guard, while she remained in this port.

The Cuban steamships *Julia* and *Maria Herrera* arrived at this port on the 19th and 29th, respectively, from Cuban and Dominican ports. Both vessels brought clean bills of health, and were granted free pratique, their passengers for Porto Rican ports being permitted to land as immunes. They carried no baggage requiring disinfection.

The Red D Line steamships, *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, arrived in port on the 6th and 19th, respectively, from Venezuelan ports. These vessels were not quarantined here, as has been formerly the custom during the past few months, for the reason that their schedule has been so altered that they now arrive here six days out from Puerto Cabello.

Two small schooners, the Dutch schooner *Trader* and the American schooner *Corazon de Maria*, entered on the 23d and 24th, respectively, from Buen Ayre. Bills of health presented by these reported 1 death from yellow fever some two days prior to the departure of the schooners, and as some mosquitoes were found on board, both vessels were taken to the disinfecting barge, and their holds, cabins, and forecastles disinfected with sulphur.

I inclose herein vital statistics for the city of San Juan.

The following is a summary of the inspection work done at the 6 subports during the month: Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 14; Arecibo, 3; Humacao, 3; Aguadilla, 5; Fajardo, none; Arroyo, none.

The mortality reports from these 6 subports give the deaths occurring at Mayaguez during the month as 109; Humacao, 66; Arecibo, 141; Aguadilla, 44; Fajardo, 35; Arroyo, 9.

Nothing of special interest has been reported from the subports during the month.

W. W. KING,

Assistant Surgeon.

Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for the month of November, 1902.

Anæmia.....	4	Leukæmia.....	1
Aortic insufficiency.....	3	Meningitis.....	2
Arterio-sclerosis.....	3	Mitral insufficiency.....	2
Asystolia.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
Athrepsia.....	2	Osteomyelitis.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Paralysis.....	1
Cachexia.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Cancer of rectum.....	1	Pulmonary atelectasis.....	1
Cancer of uterus.....	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	Rachitis.....	4
Cerebral congestion.....	1	Senile debility.....	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	Tetanus.....	1
Emphysema.....	1	Uraemia.....	1
Enteritis.....	1		
Entero-colitis.....	3	Total.....	70
Epilepsy.....	1		
Erysipelas.....	1	November, 1901—	
Gastritis.....	2	Births.....	67
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	Deaths.....	74
Glands.....	1	November, 1902—	
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1	Births.....	83
Intestinal catarrh.....	1	Deaths.....	70

Transactions at Ponce for November, 1902.

PONCE, P. R., *December 5, 1902.*

Total number of vessels inspected during November, 1902, 12; total number of vessels inspected during November, 1901, 14; total number of bills of health issued during November, 1902, 14; total number of bills of health issued during November, 1901, 14; number of passengers inspected during November, 1902 (incoming), 78; number of passengers inspected during November, 1902 (in transit), 290; number of crew inspected during November, 1902, 589; number of vessels in quarantine during November, 1902, 6; number of immigrants inspected during November, 1902, 27; rejections, none; number of pieces of baggage disinfected during November, 1902, 52; number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed during November, 1902, 23.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 28,000. Number of deaths not reported.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of November, 1902. Estimated population, 50,000. Number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from diphtheria, 5 from enteric fever, 3 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

Ontario.—Month of September, 1902. Number of municipalities reporting, 735. Population, 2,004,614. Total number of deaths, 1,951, including diphtheria, 25; enteric fever, 52; scarlet fever, 11; whooping cough, 9, and 173 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 31,626. Total number of deaths, 89. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseille.*—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 883, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 23; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 25, and 3 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,151.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 37; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 21; enteric fever, 15, and diarrhea, 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,073 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 6 from whooping cough, and 5 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 15, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 35.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 202 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 18.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 529, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 3 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 22, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,151.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 44; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 32; enteric fever, 19, and diarrhea, 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,079 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 22, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 41.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 237 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 5, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 22, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 20.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 507, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 8, and 9 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 503,761. Total number of deaths, 806, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 48; scarlet fever, 1, and 84 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended October 10, 1902. Population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1902. Estimated population, 672,000. Number of deaths not reported, 19 deaths from enteric fever reported.

Malaga.—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 131,063. Total number of deaths, 301, including enteric fever, 3, and 6 from small-pox.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1902. Population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 204, including 11 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1902, to December 19, 1902.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from December 28, 1901, to June 27, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1902.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 12	9	9	
Borneo:				
Bandjermassin.....	May 23-June 5	78	72	
Ceylon:	Aug. 3-Aug. 9	1	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 31-Aug. 16	710		Estimated.
Canton.....	May 9.....			Abating.
Chenglohién.....	Sept. 6.....			Epidemic.
Chinkiang.....	June 24.....			Present.
Choanchow.....	June 5.....			Do.
Fatshan.....	May 9-July 6			Epidemic.
Foochow.....	Sept. 6.....			Do.
Hangchow.....	June 24-Sept. 6			Present.
Hongkong.....	To Oct. 4.....	482	422	
Hsinchou.....	Sept. 6.....			Epidemic.
Kiangyin.....	do.....			Do.
Kweilam.....	To June 12.....		10,000	
Macao.....	To May 31.....			Do.
Nanking.....	To Sept. 6.....	40,000		
Niuchwang.....	June 6-Sept. 22	1,170	1,018	
Peking.....	June 7.....		1	Imported.
Pinglo.....	To June 12.....		3,000	
Port Arthur.....	Sept. 14.....	592	285	
Shanghai.....	May 1-Sept. 1		493	One case on ss. County of Roxbury bound for United States.
Shihlich.....	Sept. 6.....			Epidemic.
Sheoyang.....	do.....			Do.
Shouyanghsien.....	do.....			3,000 cases a day.
Sochow.....	do.....			Imported.
Taiyuanfu.....	do.....			Epidemic.
Tangku.....	June 6.....			Do.
Tientsin.....	June 7-Sept. 6	914	569	
Wusieh.....	June 24.....			Present.
Huán Province.....	Sept. 6.....			Reported.
Shansi Province.....	do.....			Do.
Dutch India:				
Batavia.....	June 8-Oct. 25		607	
Samarang.....	May 28-June 24	43	38	
Pekalongan.....	May 26-June 21	256	219	
Soerabaya.....	June 1-June 28	165	117	
Paseoervean.....	June 2-June 29	150	74	
Probolinggo.....	June 9-June 29	36	33	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 5-Nov. 17		1,058	
Cairo.....	July 22-Nov. 17		1,424	
Damietta.....	Aug. 26-Nov. 17		604	
El Ariche.....	Sept. 16-Nov. 17		43	
Ismailia.....	Aug. 26-Nov. 17		29	
Port Said.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 17		29	
Suez.....	Sept. 8-Nov. 17		108	
Assiout Province.....	Aug. 2-Nov. 17		3,722	
Assouan Province.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 17		2	
Behera Province.....	Aug. 12-Nov. 17		2,260	
Beni Souef Province.....	Aug. 11-Nov. 17		350	
Charkieh Province.....	Aug. 19-Nov. 17		1,367	
Dakahlieh Province.....	Aug. 26-Nov. 17		2,233	
Fayoum Province.....	do.....		848	
Galloubieh Province.....	Aug. 4-Nov. 17		1,729	
Gharbieh Province.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 17		5,519	
Guirgneh Province.....	Aug. 26-Nov. 17		2,561	
Guizeh Province.....	July 25-Nov. 17		1,812	
Keneh Province.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 17		1,132	
Menoufieh Province.....	Aug. 9-Nov. 17		2,744	
Minieh Province.....	Aug. 19-Nov. 17		1,152	
Soudan Province.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 17		7	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Nov. 4		46	
Calcutta.....	May 24-Nov. 15		605	
Karachi.....	May 25-Aug. 24	438	355	
Madras.....	July 5-Oct. 3		9	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 27		65	
Yokohama.....	To Oct. 29	6	4	
Ehime Ken.....	June 1-Aug. 13	84	82	
Formosa.....	June 1-Oct. 29	666	490	
	Jan. 1-July 3	1,987	1,516	
Fukuoka Ken.....	June 1-Sept. 22	1,042	646	
Hiogo Ken (Kobe included).....	June 1-Oct. 18	294	60	
Hiroshima Ken.....	June 1-Sept. 22	706		
Kagashima Ken.....	do.....	8	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	June 1-Oct. 16	2,350		
Kochi Ken.....	June 1-Aug. 31	3	2	
Kumamoto Ken.....	do.....	82	48	
Kyoto Ken.....	do.....	54	36	
Myazaki Ken.....	do.....	16	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....	June 1-Oct. 20	328	207	
Nara Ken.....	June 1-Sept. 10	2		
Oita Ken.....	do.....	143	59	
Okayama Ken.....	June 1-Sept. 22	2,140	1,455	
Okinawa Ken.....	do.....	8	3	
Osaka Fu.....	June 1 Sept. 6	293	74	
Shiga Ken.....	June 1-Aug. 31	1		
Shimane Ken.....	do.....	7		
Shizuoka Ken.....	July 5	1		
Tokio Fu.....	do.....	6	4	
Tokushima Ken.....	do.....	1		
Tottori Ken.....	do.....	9		
Wakayama Ken.....	do.....	3		
Yamaguchi Ken.....	do.....	171	1	
Korea:				
Chenampo.....	To Aug. 21.	92	55	Reported.
Seoul.....	Sept. 27			Epidemic. From 50 to 250
				deaths daily.
Syen Chun.....	To Aug. 17.	20	11	
Wang Hal.....	Aug. 17		50	
Woonan.....	Aug. 9			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	July 9-Oct. 14	1,271	713	
Manila.....	To Oct. 18.....	4,140	3,121	
Provinces.....	do.....	82,323	54,840	
Russia:				
Amur District—				
Blagoweschtsensk.....	July 16-Sept. 14	156	98	
Chabarowsk.....	July 28-Sept. 14	147	8	
Charbin.....	June 14-June 20	112	41	
Daluij.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14	143		
Girin.....	July 14-July 20		175	
Inkou.....	July 6-July 17	128	106	
Mukden.....	July 12-July 15	87	73	
Manchuria.....	To July 19.....	51	24	
Nikolajewsk.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14	25		
Nikolsk.....	do.....	12		
Odessa.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 10	18	6	
Olowjannaja.....	To August 8.	8	5	
Vladivostok.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 14	141		
Zizikar.....	July 11-July 13		157	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 1		746	
Turkey:				
Endor.....	To Nov. 2.....	4	2	
Gaza.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 1		449	
Jaffa.....	do.....		5	
Lydda.....	do.....		75	
Shefamir.....	To Oct. 30.....	12	12	
Tiberias.....	To Nov. 2.....	45	35	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 7-June 14	2		Present.
Manaos.....	July 23			
Pernambuco.....	June 16-June 30			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 21-Sept. 28		6	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 1-Nov. 24	99	14	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4-Dec. 6	27	14	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Gibara	July 16.....		1	
Havana.....	Aug. 5.....		1	From ss. Vigilancia from Vera Cruz.
	Sept. 10.....	1		From ss. Monterey from Vera Cruz.
	Sept. 16.....			One case on ss. Havana from Mexican ports.
	Nov. 18.....			1 case from ss. Esperanza from Vera Cruz.
Dutch Guiana:				
Paramaribo.....	July 1-July 31	1	1	
Dutch West Indies:				
Buen Ayre.....	Nov. 15.....			One death on Dutch schooner Trader.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 10-Nov. 22		19	
Mexico:				
Alvarado.....	July 7.....			Epidemic.
City of Mexico.....	June 1-Nov. 9		6	
Coatzacoalcas.....	June 14-Nov. 8	74	21	
Cordoba.....	July 7.....			Present.
Jaltipan.....	July 19.....			Reported epidemic.
Merida.....	To Oct. 3.....	19	8	
Progreso.....	July 15-Oct. 24	13	10	
Tampico.....	To Dec. 7.....		67	
Tuxpan.....	Oct. 14-Oct. 21		1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Nov. 29	406	167	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Oct. 29.....	1	1	One case on ss. Montgomery.
Venezuela:				
Valencia.....	Aug. 25.....			Reported.

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Peninsula.....	To Aug. 9.....	745	362	
Port Elizabeth.....	do.....	135	66	
Mossel Bay.....	do.....	13	4	
All other places.....	do.....	14	6	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Feb. 1-July 31	74	26	
New Castle.....	Aug. 24-Aug. 31	1	1	
Sydney.....	June 12.....	1		
Townsville.....	Aug. 21.....		1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	April 15-Oct. 15		109	
Port Victoria.....	Oct. 2.....	30		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 15		29	
China:				
Canton.....	May 10.....			Decreasing.
Chiangchow.....	June 5.....			Present.
Choanchow.....	do.....			Do.
Honam.....	do.....			Epidemic.
Hongkong.....	May 10-Oct. 11		432	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 14-Nov. 15	164	81	
Assiout Province.....	June 18.....	1		
Dakahlieh Province.....	Apr. 14-June 18	9	4	
Galloubieh Province.....	May 2-Aug. 6	39	21	
Garbieh Province.....	June 3.....	1		
Keneh Province.....	May 11-June 25	56	38	
Menoufieh.....	May 7-June 25	29	15	
Minieh.....	Apr. 26-June 25	27	15	
France:				
Dunkirk.....	June 11-June 13			Two deaths on ss. City of Perth, from Calcutta, etc.
Marseille.....	July 3.....			One case on ss. Espagne from Buenos Ayres.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	July 28-Nov. 18		14	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City and district.	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	205	160	Imported.
Bandra Port.....	June 7-Nov. 8	43	38	
Bassein.....	do.....	11	11	
Bhiwandi.....	Aug. 9-Nov. 8	49	32	
Bombay City.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8		3,591	
Broach District.....	do.....	46	64	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases	Deaths	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Northern Division—Cont'd.				
Bulsar Port.....	May 24-Nov. 8	82	65	
Kaira District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	1,939	1,328	
Kalyan.....	Aug. 30-Nov. 8	68	59	
Mahim.....	June 7-Nov. 8	35	17	
Panch Mahals District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	1,939	1,328	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....	455	272	
Surat District, Port, and Town.....	.....do.....	2,075	1,453	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	555	454	
Utah.....	May 17-Nov. 8	10	9	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	159	144	Twenty-seven cases imported.
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	11,099	9,159	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	5,723	4,655	
Poonah District and City.....	.....do.....	2,600	2,102	
Satara District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	19,445	13,881	Three cases imported.
Sholapur District and Town.....	.....do.....	1,497	1,081	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	11,989	8,858	
Dabhal.....	June 21-Nov. 8	40	42	
Dharwar District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	17,225	10,373	
Hyderabad Town and District.....	.....do.....	202	151	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	714	
Karachi District, City, and Port.....	.....do.....	653	467	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	129	109	
Ratnagiri District and port.....	.....do.....	.....	62	
Revdanda.....	May 21-Nov. 8	47	39	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	903	790	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	1,654	1,266	
Billimora.....	June 21-Nov. 8	301	212	
Cutch State.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	219	179	
Kanjira State and port.....	May 24-Nov. 8	2	2	
Kodinar Port.....	June 7-Nov. 8	3	1	
Kathiawar State.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	4,621	2,712	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharashtra Country.....	.....do.....	11,461	7,606	
Mandvi Port.....	May 24-Nov. 8	.....	42	
Mangrol.....	July 26-Nov. 8	14	9	
Porbander Port.....	May 24-Nov. 8	15	9	
Sachin State.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	350	180	
Savanur State.....	May 24-Nov. 8	498	353	
Veraval.....	.....do.....	.....	13	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	5,727	4,611	Including 291 imported seizures and 240 imported deaths.
Bengal—				
Bhagalpur.....	.....do.....	317	274	
Burdwan Division.....	.....do.....	140	127	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	1,529	1,530	
Orissa.....	.....do.....	9	9	
Patna.....	.....do.....	2,321	1,759	
Northwest Province and Oudh—				
Allahabad.....	.....do.....	6,623	5,594	Including 12 imported cases and 8 imported deaths.
Benares.....	.....do.....	.....	776	
Fyzabad.....	June 21-Nov. 8	14	12	Including 6 imported cases and 6 deaths.
Gorakpur.....	May 24-Nov. 8	316	216	
Lucknow.....	Sept. 13-Nov. 8	.....	.....
Meerut.....	May 24-Nov. 8	21	16	
Punjab—				
Delhi Division.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	11,349	7,530	Three cases imported.
Jind.....	June 21-Nov. 8	22	5	
Jullunder.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	9,841	6,565	
Lahore.....	.....do.....	16,540	9,347	
Maler Kotla.....	June 21-Nov. 8	42	29	
Patiala State.....	July 5-Nov. 8	.....	20	
Burma—				
Rangoon.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 8	.....	.....	One case imported.
Rawalpindi Division.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	10,784	8,580	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City, District, and Military Station.....	.....do.....	4,646	3,327	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Mysore State—Continued.</i>				
Chitaldrug District.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	213	147	
Hassan District.....	.....do.....	597	399	
Kadur District.....	.....do.....	1,684	1,244	
Kolar District and Gold Fields.....	.....do.....	821	611	
Mysore City and District.....	.....do.....	6,269	4,556	
Shimoga District.....	.....do.....	1,851	1,167	
Tumkur District.....	.....do.....	.....	136	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	2,313	1,841	
Berar State.....	.....do.....	2,057	1,475	
Rajpunta State.....	June 7-Nov. 8	4	4	
Beluchistan.....	July 5-Nov. 8	13	11	
<i>Kashmir—</i>				
Jammu Province.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 8	490	373	
Poonch District.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 8	38	31	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Formosa.....	May 1-May 31	700	555	
Yokohama.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 2	7	4	
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Majunga.....	May 26-June 22	.....	41	
Tamatave.....	July 1-July 22	18	14	
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	June 8-June 21	1	1	
<i>Russia:</i>				
Odessa.....	To Nov. 8.....	49	17	
<i>South Africa:</i>				
Port Elizabeth.....	June 15-June 21	4	.....
<i>Spain:</i>				
Barcelona.....	July 16.....	.....	.....	One case on ss. Duca di Galliera from Buenos Ayres.
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Singapore.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 1	.....	1	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 30.....	1	1	
Pera.....	July 5.....	.....	.....	Declared.
Smyrna.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5	1	1	Do.

SMALLPOX.

<i>Argentina:</i>				
Buenos Ayres.....	May 1-June 30	.....	13	
<i>Austria-Hungary:</i>				
Prague.....	May 26-Nov. 22	132	.....
Trieste.....	Aug. 10-Aug. 16	1	.....
Barbados.....	July 1-Nov. 22	1,364	117	
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Antwerp.....	May 26-Nov. 22	32	12	
Brussels.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 27	.....	7	
Ghent.....	Aug. 31-Nov. 8	.....	14	
<i>Brazil:</i>				
Bahia.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 1	9	.....
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Oct. 31	.....	108	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 21-Sept. 28	.....	18	
<i>Canada:</i>				
Amherstburg.....	Sept. 20-Nov. 8	9	.....
Quebec (Megantic District included). Rogersville (New Brunswick). St. John..... Vancouver..... Winnipeg.....	June 7-Nov. 27 Nov. 27..... July 13-July 26 July 1-July 31 June 7-June 28	17 3 2 2 3	1	One case imported.
<i>Ceylon:</i>				
Colombo.....	June 14-June 21	.....	1	
<i>Chile:</i>				
Pisagua.....	Oct. 13.....	4	.....
<i>China:</i>				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 26-Sept. 13	13	10	
Shanghai.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 6	.....	3	
<i>Colombia:</i>				
Cartagena.....	June 1-July 13	.....	3	
Panama.....	June 1-July 21	12	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Havana.....		1		On Spanish ss. Onton from Hamburg and Bilbao.
Dutch West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 9	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 23-Nov. 15		31	
Egypt				
Cairo.....	June 25-July 1		1	
England:				
Birmingham.....	May 31-Aug. 9	35	2	
Bristol.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 18	1	1	
Leeds.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	13	1	
Liverpool.....	May 31-Nov. 22	135	8	
London.....	do	775	154	
Manchester.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 15	5		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	May 31-Sept. 20	3		
Sheffield.....	Nov. 2-Nov. 15	3		
South Shields.....	May 31-Sept. 20	6	1	
Sunderland.....	June 7-Sept. 27	8	1	
Swansea.....	Sept. 20-Sept. 27		1	
Warrington.....	do		1	
France:				
La Rochelle.....	Oct. 20-Oct. 26		1	
Marseille.....	June 1-Sept. 30		35	
Paris.....	June 7-Nov. 22		11	
Rheims.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 30		4	
Roubaix.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31		1	
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 11-Nov. 16	7		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 29-Nov. 23	4	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 13-Nov. 18		110	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Oct. 25		25	
Karachi.....	May 25-July 27	13	6	
Madras.....	May 10-Oct. 10		18	
Ireland:				
Belfast.....	June 7-June 14		1	
Dublin.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 23	2		
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-Sept. 30	46	5	
Naples.....	June 21-Dec. 1	28	2	
Palermo.....	May 24-Nov. 22	137	21	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 1-May 31	73	3	
Yokohama.....	May 31-June 7	1		
Malta:				
Valletta.....	June 22-June 28	1		
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 1-Nov. 30		15	
Nogales.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 29	15		
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-July 12	3	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 14-Aug. 23	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 26-June 21	8	2	
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo.....	Feb. 1-June 15	381	1	
Bayamon.....	do	3		
Caguas.....	do	71		
Camuy.....	do	121		
Ciales.....	do	6		
Corozal.....	do	2		
Fajardo.....	do	1		
Hatillo.....	do	5		
Humacao.....	do	1		
Isabela.....	do	9		
Lares.....	do	3		
Ponce.....	do	128		
San Juan.....	do	110		
Utua.....	do	79		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 31-Nov. 8	92	29	
Odesa.....	May 24-Nov. 22	65	8	
Riga.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30		66	
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 1-Nov. 15		36	
Warsaw.....	May 18-Nov. 1		25	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	July 6-Nov. 22	18	.....
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 4	2	.....
Glasgow.....	June 13-Aug. 22	6	.....
Leith.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 9	1	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Sept. 2-Sept. 30	.....	4	
Corunna.....	June 29-Sept. 27	.....	4	
Malaga.....	May 1-July 31	.....	26	
Valencia.....	June 1-June 15	.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 3-Nov. 1	.....	33	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	May 31-Oct. 18	5	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 13-Nov. 2	.....	3	
Smyrna.....	June 16-June 22	.....	1	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	June 5-Oct. 30	217	14	
Venezuela:				
Valencia.....	Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Present.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Alexandretta	Nov. 22	9,000	4										
Alexandria	Nov. 15	335,000	250			15							
Do	Nov. 22	335,000	210			20							
Amherstburg	Dec. 6	2,250											
Amsterdam	Nov. 29	571,798	171	33								4	1
Antofagasta	Oct. 31	16,000	14										
Antwerp	Nov. 22	285,621	84						1	1			
Athens	do.	240,000		11									
Bahia	Nov. 15	230,000	74	10									
Barmen	do.	143,500	49	3								1	3
Beirut	Nov. 22	80,000	15										
Belfast	do.	358,963	143							5	2	2	17
Belize	Dec. 1	9,000	6										
Berlin	Nov. 15	1,920,324	501	70						2	8	9	4
Birmingham	Nov. 22	528,181	204							1	7	9	7
Bombay	Nov. 11	776,006	728	113				4		3			27
Bristol	Nov. 22	314,632	123							2	2		9
Do	Nov. 29	331,632								1		5	8
Brussels	Nov. 22	562,895	172									4	3
Budapest	Nov. 25	729,383								1	7	6	2
Calcutta	Nov. 8	847,796	506		10	32							
Cartagena	Nov. 23	8,000	13										
Catania	Nov. 29	153,524	86						1	5			1
Christiania	Nov. 22	226,000	63										12
Czestochow	Nov. 29	3,000	3										
Cologne	Nov. 15	348,110	137	16							2	1	10
Colombo	Oct. 25	155,869	105										
Colon	Nov. 24	8,000	10										
Do	Nov. 30	8,000	11										
Copenhagen	Nov. 15	500,000	117	15						1	2	1	1
Do	Nov. 22	500,000	91	12									2
Curacao	do.	31,011	7										
Dresden	Nov. 15	407,500	124	21							2		3
Do	Nov. 22	407,500	114	10									2
Dusseldorf	Nov. 15	231,959	85									1	3
Do	Nov. 22	231,959	86									3	5
Edinburgh	do.	322,966	103										
Flushing	Nov. 29	19,227	4										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Nov. 15	301,500	66										
Geneva	Nov. 15	167,484	23								2		
Girgenti	Nov. 22	25,069	12										
Glasgow	Nov. 28	775,601	232							1	3	1	6
Gothenburg	Nov. 22	132,111	32	7								2	
Guayaquil	do.	60,000	48	2			1						2
Halifax	Dec. 6	40,787	11										
Havana	Nov. 29	236,000	100	20						1			
Karachi	Nov. 9	108,744	150		16								
La Rochelle	Nov. 16	31,553	11	2									
Do	Nov. 23	31,553	8	1									
La Palma	Nov. 22	5,897	4										
Las Palmas	do.	49,500	14										
Lausanne	Nov. 15	48,494	8										
Leeds	Nov. 29	357,036	165	9						1	1	3	7
Leipzig	Nov. 15	473,908	148								2	4	5
Leith	Nov. 22	78,605	17	5									
Liege	Nov. 5	173,189	32										2
Do	Nov. 21	173,189	47										
Liverpool	Nov. 29	710,337	352				1			6	15	4	25
Livingston	Dec. 1	2,500	2										
London	Nov. 22	6,705,731	2,079							21	12	37	61
Lyons	do.	500,000	162							4	2	1	1
Magdeburg	Nov. 8	226,225	61	10						1			1
Mainz	Nov. 22	85,040	26	7						1			
Mannheim	Nov. 22	141,846	48								1	2	4
Mazatlan	Nov. 29	20,000	19										
Meibourne	Oct. 18	477,000										3	
Do	Oct. 25	477,000									1		
Do	Nov. 1	477,000								1		1	
Do	Nov. 8	477,000											
Messina	Nov. 29	107,000	28	3									
Montevideo	Oct. 30	265,000	63	4									
Munich	Nov. 15	506,000	202	35								2	1
Nuremberg	Nov. 8	268,190	88	13							2	3	2
Do	Nov. 15	268,190	84	17							3	1	1

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Paris.....	Nov. 22	2,660,559	855					1		6	1	3	2
Plymouth.....	Nov. 29	106,000	47										
Port Limon.....	do.....	5,000	3				1						
Prague.....	Nov. 22	230,467	131	27						2	4	5	1
Progreso.....	Nov. 21	5,000	5										
Do.....	Nov. 28	5,000	6										
Puerto Cortez.....	Dec. 4	2,000	1										
Quebec.....	Dec. 6	68,000											
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 22	346,866	124							1		1	
Do.....	Nov. 29	346,866	148							1		2	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Dec. 6	40,700	15	1									
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 8	1,248,643	519	80				1		17	11	12	9
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Dec. 6	2,840											
Santander.....	Dec. 1	53,574	26										
Singapore.....	Nov. 1	97,111	196	28		19		2					
Solingen.....	Nov. 15	15,142	17									1	
Do.....	Nov. 22	15,142	6										
Stettin.....	do.....	215,267	68							1	1		1
Stockholm.....	Oct. 4	301,695	71	10								1	3
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 20	186,405	59	1							1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 27	186,405	67	1							1	1	1
Sunderland.....	Nov. 22	147,983	58	1						1	2	2	1
Tampico.....	Dec. 7	20,000	46				18						
Teneriffe.....	Nov. 22	36,509	7	2									
Trapani.....	do.....	61,437	35										
Trieste.....	Nov. 15	183,295	59									1	
Do.....	Nov. 22	183,295	77							5			
Tuxpam.....	Dec. 2	13,000	6	4									
Utiila.....	Nov. 29	800	1										
Venice.....	Nov. 22	165,350	65	8								1	
Victoria.....	Nov. 8	21,000	2										
Do.....	Nov. 15	21,000	2										
Do.....	Nov. 22	21,000	3										
Do.....	Nov. 30	21,000	7	1									
Vienna.....	Nov. 22	1,744,177	621	105						1	4	6	11
Yokohama.....	Nov. 8	189,455			1							1	
Zurich.....	Nov. 15	161,000	63									1	1
Do.....	Nov. 22	161,000	53										3

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.